

**SECTION 13**

**2007 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**

**(Effective 05/24/07)**

**HOUSE Substitute for  
SENATE BILL No. 14**

AN ACT concerning the department of corrections and the criminal code recodification commission; amending K.S.A. 75-5268, 75-5293 and 75-52,111 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4706, 21-4722 and 22-3717 and repealing the existing sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

New Section 1. (a) On and after July 1, 2007, subject to the provision of appropriation acts, the secretary of corrections shall develop and implement a grant program with the goal of increasing public safety, reducing the risk of offenders on community supervision and reducing each community corrections program's revocations rate by at least 20% from such program's fiscal year 2006 revocation rate. Any county or counties operating community correctional services may apply for the grant. The program shall give priority to a county or counties in which the revocation rate for offenders on community supervision is significantly higher than the statewide average, which target a higher percentage of revocation reductions than the required minimum of 20% or which target the successful reentry of offenders who are considered medium or high risk for revocation.

(b) The secretary shall adopt grant requirements in accordance with this section. Proposals for grants under this program shall include, but not be limited to, provisions to:

(1) Target offenders at medium and high risk for revocation utilizing risk assessment instruments approved by the secretary;

(2) reduce and specialize caseloads for community corrections officers;

(3) provide the offenders with the needed supervision and services to improve such offenders' opportunity to successfully complete community correctional services programs, resulting in a reduction in revocations to prison. Such services may include, but not be limited to, employment training and placement, educational assistance, transportation and housing. Such services shall be evidence-based and address offenders' criminogenic risks, needs and responsivity characteristics;

(4) use an intermediate sanctions community supervision model;

(5) provide staff training and skill development for community corrections officers in risk reduction and intervention. Such training and development shall be approved and certified by the secretary;

(6) utilize treatment options, including substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and cognitive and behavioral programs for offenders. For identified need areas, approved assessment and evaluation instruments should be utilized to ensure offender placement into appropriate levels of treatment and intervention;

(7) use gang intervention strategies;

(8) address safety concerns of the community;

(9) implement a method of tracking and reporting revocations;

(10) establish a goal of reducing the number of offenders, by a specified percentage, whose supervision is revoked and the offender sentenced to prison by providing: (A) A plan to reduce the revocation rate for offenders on community supervision by at least 20% from such program's fiscal year 2006 revocations rate; (B) a plan to reduce the revocation rate at a percentage greater than the 20% minimum established to receive such grants; or (C) a plan which targets the successful reentry of offenders who are considered medium or high risk for revocation;

(11) develop a specific accountability system for monitoring, tracking and utilizing the grant funds and to evaluate the effectiveness of the grant funds; and

(12) develop a consistent set of policies that will guide judges and community corrections officers in the supervision and revocation of offenders on community corrections supervision.

(c) The department of corrections shall establish a date for achieving goals based upon implementation time-lines and goals specific to each grant, which may include an overall reduction or a reduction for a specifically targeted population.

(d) The department of corrections shall evaluate the programs which received a grant using a research-based process evaluation targeting the critical components of effective programs to ensure that the program is being delivered as such program was designed. Continued funding shall be contingent on the program meeting the established goals.

(e) The secretary shall prepare a report which states the number of programs receiving grants pursuant to this section, specifically identifying each program, summarizing the provisions of each program and the success of the program in reducing revocations. Such report shall be delivered to the governor, the secretary of the senate, the chief clerk of the house of representatives and the Kansas reentry policy council on or before the first day of the regular legislative session each year in which the grant program is funded.

Sec. 2. On and after July 1, 2007, K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4706 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4706.

(a) For crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, the sentences of imprisonment shall represent the time a person shall actually serve, subject to a reduction of up to 15% of the primary sentence for good time as authorized

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by law. *For crimes committed on or after January 1, 2008, the sentences of imprisonment shall represent the time a person shall actually serve, subject to a reduction of up to 20% of the primary sentence for good time for drug severity level 3 or 4 or nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crimes and a reduction for program credit as authorized by K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto.*

(b) The sentencing court shall pronounce sentence in all felony cases.

(c) Violations of K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3439 and 21-3801 and amendments thereto and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3449 and 21-3450, and amendments thereto, are off-grid crimes for the purpose of sentencing. Except as otherwise provided by K.S.A. 21-4622 through 21-4627, and 21-4629 through 21-4631, and amendments thereto, the sentence shall be imprisonment for life and shall not be subject to statutory provisions for suspended sentence, community service or probation.

(d) As identified in K.S.A. 21-3502, ~~21-3404~~ 21-3504, 21-3506, 21-3513 and 21-3516 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3447, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is under 14 years of age, such violations are off-grid crimes for the purposes of sentencing. Except as provided in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4642, and amendments thereto, the sentence shall be imprisonment for life pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4643, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 3. On and after July 1, 2007, K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4722 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4722.

(a) For purposes of determining release of an inmate ~~for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993~~, the following shall apply with regard to good time calculations:

(1) A system shall be developed whereby good behavior by inmates is the expected norm and negative behavior will be punished; and

(2) the amount of *good* time which can be earned by an inmate and subtracted from any sentence is limited to: (A) *For a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, an amount equal to 15% of the prison part of the sentence; or* (B) *for a drug severity level 3 or 4 or a nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crime committed on or after January 1, 2008, an amount equal to 20% of the prison part of the sentence.*

(b) Any time which is earned and subtracted from ~~any presumptive~~ the prison part of the sentence of any inmate pursuant to good time calculation shall be added to such inmate's ~~time of~~ postrelease supervision obligation.

(c) The secretary of corrections is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this ~~act~~ section regarding good time calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide circumstances upon which an inmate may earn good time credits and for the forfeiture of earned credits and such circumstances may include factors substantially related to program and work participation and conduct and the inmate's willingness to

examine and confront the past behavior patterns that resulted in the commission of the inmate's crimes.

(d) An inmate shall not be awarded good time credits pursuant to this section for any review period established by the secretary of corrections in which a court finds that the inmate has done any of the following while in the custody of the secretary of corrections:

(1) Filed a false or malicious action or claim with the court;

(2) brought an action or claim with the court solely or primarily for delay or harassment;

(3) testified falsely or otherwise submitted false evidence or information to the court;

(4) attempted to create or obtain a false affidavit, testimony or evidence; or

(5) abused the discovery process in any judicial action or proceeding.

(e) (1) *For purposes of determining release of an inmate who is serving only a sentence for a nondrug severity level 4 through 10 crime or a drug severity level 3 or 4 crime committed on or after January 1, 2008, in addition to any good time credits earned and retained, the following shall apply with regard to program credit calculations:*

(A) *A system shall be developed whereby program credits may be earned by inmates for the successful completion of a general education diploma, a technical or vocational training program, a substance abuse treatment program or any other program designated by the secretary which has been shown to reduce offender's risk after release; and*

(B) *the amount of time which can be earned and retained by an inmate for the successful completion of programs and subtracted from any sentence is limited to not more than 60 days.*

(2) *Any time which is earned and subtracted from the prison part of the sentence of any inmate pursuant to program credit calculation shall be added to such inmate's postrelease supervision obligation, if applicable.*

(3) *When separate sentences of imprisonment for different crimes are imposed on a defendant on the same date, a defendant shall only be eligible for program credits if such crimes are a nondrug severity level 4 through 10 or a drug severity level 3 or 4.*

(4) *Program credits shall not be earned by any offender successfully completing a sex offender treatment program.*

(5) *The secretary of corrections is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this subsection regarding program credit calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide circumstances upon which an inmate may earn program credits and for the forfeiture of earned credits and such circumstances may include factors substantially related to program participation and conduct.*

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(6) *The secretary of corrections shall report to the Kansas sentencing commission and the Kansas reentry policy council the data on the program credit calculations.*

Sec. 4. On and after July 1, 2007, K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 22-3717 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3717.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this section; K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal; K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4642, and amendments thereto; and K.S.A. 21-4624, and amendments thereto, an inmate, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving the entire minimum sentence imposed by the court, less good time credits.

(b) (1) Except as provided by K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for the crime of capital murder, or an inmate sentenced for the crime of murder in the first degree based upon a finding of premeditated murder, committed on or after July 1, 1994, shall be eligible for parole after serving 25 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.

(2) Except as provided by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(4), K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal and K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1993, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits and an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 20 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.

(3) Except as provided by K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal, an inmate sentenced for a class A felony committed before July 1, 1993, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.

(4) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 1996, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 10 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.

(5) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4643, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be eligible for parole after serving the mandatory term of imprisonment without deduction of any good time credits.

(c) (1) Except as provided in subsection (e), if an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one crime and

the sentences run consecutively, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the total of:

(A) The aggregate minimum sentences, as determined pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4608 and amendments thereto, less good time credits for those crimes which are not class A felonies; and

(B) an additional 15 years, without deduction of good time credits, for each crime which is a class A felony.

(2) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4643, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the mandatory term of imprisonment.

(d) (1) Persons sentenced for crimes, other than off-grid crimes, committed on or after July 1, 1993, or persons subject to subparagraph (G), will not be eligible for parole, but will be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision upon completion of the prison portion of their sentence as follows:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 1 through 4 crimes and drug severity levels 1 and 2 crimes must serve 36 months, plus the amount of good time *and program credit* earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.

(B) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity levels 5 and 6 crimes and drug severity level 3 crimes must serve 24 months, plus the amount of good time *and program credit* earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.

(C) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crimes and drug severity level 4 crimes must serve 12 months, plus the amount of good time *and program credit* earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.

(D) (i) The sentencing judge shall impose the postrelease supervision period provided in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure based upon a finding that the current crime of conviction was sexually motivated. In that event, departure may be imposed to extend the postrelease supervision to a period of up to 60 months.

(ii) If the sentencing judge departs from the presumptive postrelease supervision period, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. Departures in this section are subject to appeal pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4721, and amendments thereto.

(iii) In determining whether substantial and compelling reasons exist, the court shall consider:

(a) Written briefs or oral arguments submitted by either the defendant or the state;

(b) any evidence received during the proceeding;

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(c) the presentence report, the victim's impact statement and any psychological evaluation as ordered by the court pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-4714, and amendments thereto; and

(d) any other evidence the court finds trustworthy and reliable.

(iv) The sentencing judge may order that a psychological evaluation be prepared and the recommended programming be completed by the offender. The department of corrections or the parole board shall ensure that court ordered sex offender treatment be carried out.

(v) In carrying out the provisions of subparagraph (d)(1)(D), the court shall refer to K.S.A. 21-4718, and amendments thereto.

(vi) Upon petition, the parole board may provide for early discharge from the postrelease supervision period upon completion of court ordered programs and completion of the presumptive postrelease supervision period, as determined by the crime of conviction, pursuant to subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C). Early discharge from postrelease supervision is at the discretion of the parole board.

(vii) Persons convicted of crimes deemed sexually violent or sexually motivated, shall be registered according to the offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 through 22-4910, and amendments thereto.

(viii) Persons convicted of K.S.A. 21-3510 or 21-3511, and amendments thereto, shall be required to participate in a treatment program for sex offenders during the postrelease supervision period.

(E) The period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B) may be reduced by up to 12 months and the period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraph (C) may be reduced by up to six months based on the offender's compliance with conditions of supervision and overall performance while on postrelease supervision. The reduction in the supervision period shall be on an earned basis pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections.

(F) In cases where sentences for crimes from more than one severity level have been imposed, the offender shall serve the longest period of postrelease supervision as provided by this section available for any crime upon which sentence was imposed irrespective of the severity level of the crime. Supervision periods will not aggregate.

(G) Except as provided in subsection (u), persons convicted of a sexually violent crime committed on or after July 1, 2006, and who are released from prison, shall be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision for the duration of the person's natural life.

(2) As used in this section, "sexually violent crime" means:

(A) Rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;

(B) indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto;

(C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;

(D) criminal sodomy, subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto;

(E) aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto;

(F) indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto;

(G) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto;

(H) sexual exploitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto;

(I) aggravated sexual battery, K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments thereto;

(J) aggravated incest, K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto; or

(K) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime as defined in this section.

"Sexually motivated" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant's sexual gratification.

(e) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed while on parole or conditional release, the inmate shall be eligible for parole as provided by subsection (c), except that the Kansas parole board may postpone the inmate's parole eligibility date by assessing a penalty not exceeding the period of time which could have been assessed if the inmate's parole or conditional release had been violated for reasons other than conviction of a crime.

(f) If a person is sentenced to prison for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, while on probation, parole, conditional release or in a community corrections program, for a crime committed prior to July 1, 1993, and the person is not eligible for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines and amendments thereto pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4724, and amendments thereto, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence, but shall begin when the person is paroled or reaches the conditional release date on the old sentence. If the offender was past the offender's conditional release date at the time the new offense was committed, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence but shall begin when the person is ordered released by the Kansas parole board or reaches the maximum sentence expiration date on the old sentence, whichever is earlier. The new sentence shall then be served as otherwise provided by law. The period of postrelease supervision shall be based on the new sentence, except that those offenders whose old sentence is a term of imprisonment for life, imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal, or an indeterminate sentence with a maximum term of life imprisonment, for which there is no conditional release or maximum sentence expiration date,

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shall remain on postrelease supervision for life or until discharged from supervision by the Kansas parole board.

(g) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Kansas parole board may release on parole those persons confined in institutions who are eligible for parole when: (1) The board believes that the inmate should be released for hospitalization, for deportation or to answer the warrant or other process of a court and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate; or (2) the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement, and the board believes that the inmate is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law abiding citizen and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate. Parole shall not be granted as an award of clemency and shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon.

(h) The Kansas parole board shall hold a parole hearing at least the month prior to the month an inmate will be eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At least the month preceding the parole hearing, the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was convicted shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment sessions for the inmate to any victim of the inmate's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the county or district attorney or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the county or district attorney. Except as otherwise provided, failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a parole hearing. In the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony the secretary of corrections shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment session for such inmate at least one month preceding the public comment session to any victim of such inmate's crime or the victim's family pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7338, and amendments thereto. If notification is not given to such victim or such victim's family in the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony, the board shall postpone a decision on parole of the inmate to a time at least 30 days after notification is given as provided in this section. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or an employee of the state acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section. If granted parole, the inmate may be released on parole on the date specified by the board, but not earlier than the date the inmate is eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At each parole hearing and, if parole is not granted, at such intervals thereafter as it determines appropriate, the

Kansas parole board shall consider: (1) Whether the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement; and (2) all pertinent information regarding such inmate, including, but not limited to, the circumstances of the offense of the inmate; the presentence report; the previous social history and criminal record of the inmate; the conduct, employment, and attitude of the inmate in prison; the reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been made; comments of the victim and the victim's family including in person comments, contemporaneous comments and prerecorded comments made by any technological means; comments of the public; official comments; and capacity of state correctional institutions.

(i) In those cases involving inmates sentenced for a crime committed after July 1, 1993, the parole board will review the inmates proposed release plan. The board may schedule a hearing if they desire. The board may impose any condition they deem necessary to insure public safety, aid in the reintegration of the inmate into the community, or items not completed under the agreement entered into under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto. The board may not advance or delay an inmate's release date. Every inmate while on postrelease supervision shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary.

(j) Before ordering the parole of any inmate, the Kansas parole board shall have the inmate appear before either in person or via a video conferencing format and shall interview the inmate unless impractical because of the inmate's physical or mental condition or absence from the institution. Every inmate while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary. Whenever the Kansas parole board formally considers placing an inmate on parole and no agreement has been entered into with the inmate under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the reasons for not granting parole. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, and the inmate has not satisfactorily completed the programs specified in the agreement, or any revision of such agreement, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the specific programs the inmate must satisfactorily complete before parole will be granted. If parole is not granted only because of a failure to satisfactorily complete such programs, the board shall grant parole upon the secretary's certification that the inmate has successfully completed such programs. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, and the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by such agreement, or any revision thereof, the board shall not

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require further program participation. However, if the board determines that other pertinent information regarding the inmate warrants the inmate's not being released on parole, the board shall state in writing the reasons for not granting the parole. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a crime other than a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than one year after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next three years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to three years but any such deferral by the board shall require the board to state the basis for its findings. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than three years after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next 10 years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to 10 years but any such deferral shall require the board to state the basis for its findings.

(k) Parolees and persons on postrelease supervision shall be assigned, upon release, to the appropriate level of supervision pursuant to the criteria established by the secretary of corrections.

(l) The Kansas parole board shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with K.S.A. 77-415 et seq., and amendments thereto, not inconsistent with the law and as it may deem proper or necessary, with respect to the conduct of parole hearings, postrelease supervision reviews, revocation hearings, orders of restitution, reimbursement of expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services and other conditions to be imposed upon parolees or releasees. Whenever an order for parole or postrelease supervision is issued it shall recite the conditions thereof.

(m) Whenever the Kansas parole board orders the parole of an inmate or establishes conditions for an inmate placed on postrelease supervision, the board:

(1) Unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision pay any transportation expenses resulting from returning the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision to this state to answer criminal charges or a warrant for a violation of a condition of probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision;

(2) to the extent practicable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision make progress towards

or successfully complete the equivalent of a secondary education if the inmate has not previously completed such educational equivalent and is capable of doing so;

(3) may order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision perform community or public service work for local governmental agencies, private corporations organized not-for-profit or charitable or social service organizations performing services for the community;

(4) may order the parolee or person on postrelease supervision to pay the administrative fee imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render payment unworkable; and

(5) unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision reimburse the state for all or part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the person. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the parole board shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose. Such amount shall not exceed the amount claimed by appointed counsel on the payment voucher for indigents' defense services or the amount prescribed by the board of indigents' defense services reimbursement tables as provided in K.S.A. 22-4522, and amendments thereto, whichever is less, minus any previous payments for such services.

(n) If the court which sentenced an inmate specified at the time of sentencing the amount and the recipient of any restitution ordered as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision, the Kansas parole board shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the inmate pay restitution in the amount and manner provided in the journal entry unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable.

(o) Whenever the Kansas parole board grants the parole of an inmate, the board, within 10 days of the date of the decision to grant parole, shall give written notice of the decision to the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced.

(p) When an inmate is to be released on postrelease supervision, the secretary, within 30 days prior to release, shall provide the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced written notice of the release date.

(q) Inmates shall be released on postrelease supervision upon the termination of the prison portion of their sentence. Time served while on postrelease supervision will vest.

(r) An inmate who is allocated regular good time credits as provided in K.S.A. 22-3725, and amendments thereto, may receive meritorious good time credits in increments of not more than 90 days per meritorious act. These

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credits may be awarded by the secretary of corrections when an inmate has acted in a heroic or outstanding manner in coming to the assistance of another person in a life threatening situation, preventing injury or death to a person, preventing the destruction of property or taking actions which result in a financial savings to the state.

(s) The provisions of subsections (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B), (d)(1)(C) and (d)(1)(E) shall be applied retroactively as provided in subsection (t).

(t) For offenders sentenced prior to the effective date of this act who are eligible for modification of their postrelease supervision obligation, the department of corrections shall modify the period of postrelease supervision as provided for by this section for offenders convicted of severity level 9 and 10 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 4 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before September 1, 2000; for offenders convicted of severity level 7 and 8 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes on or before November 1, 2000; and for offenders convicted of severity level 5 and 6 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 3 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before January 1, 2001.

(u) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4643, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be placed on parole for life and shall not be discharged from supervision by the Kansas parole board. When the board orders the parole of an inmate pursuant to this subsection, the board shall order as a condition of parole that the inmate be electronically monitored for the duration of the inmate's natural life.

(v) Whenever the Kansas parole board or the court orders a person to be electronically monitored, the board or court shall order the person to reimburse the state for all or part of the cost of such monitoring. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the board or court shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose.

Sec. 5. On and after July 1, 2007, K.S.A. 75-5268 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5268. (1) Any inmate who is allowed to participate in such paid employment or in such job training or paid employment for which a subsistence allowance is paid in connection with such job training shall pay over to the secretary or the designated representative of the secretary all moneys received from such paid employment or job training except that, pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections, the inmate shall retain a stipulated reasonable amount of the money as the secretary or the designated representative of the secretary deems necessary for expenses connected with the employment or job training. The balance of the moneys

paid to the secretary or the designated representative of the secretary shall be disbursed for the following purposes:

(a) A designated minimum amount of that money paid to the secretary shall be returned to the state general fund or to the political subdivision, federal government or community-based center for such inmate's food and lodging or, if the inmate is participating in a private industry program other than work release, the minimum amount collected shall be deposited to the correctional industries fund;

(b) transportation to and from the place of employment at the rate allowed in K.S.A. 75-3203 and amendments thereto;

(c) if any of the dependents of the inmate are receiving public assistance, a reasonable percentage of the inmate's net pay after deduction of the above expenses shall be forwarded to the court which ordered support for the dependent or, if there is no order, to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services;

(d) a reasonable percentage of the inmate's net pay after deduction of the above expenses shall be disbursed for the payment, either in full or ratable, of the inmate's obligations if such obligations relate to the care and support of the defendant's immediate family and have been reduced to judgment;

(e) after deduction of the above amounts, payment of a reasonable amount for costs assessed to the inmate pursuant to the code of civil procedure;

(f) to the clerk of the district court in which the crime occurred, payment of a reasonable amount pursuant to an order of restitution for all costs, fines, fees and restitution assessed. Such payment shall be distributed in the following order of priority: Restitution, costs, fines and fees;

(g) payment of a reasonable amount into a savings account for disbursement to the inmate upon release from custody;

(h) after deduction of the above amounts, a reasonable percentage of the inmate's net pay shall be disbursed for the payment, either in full or ratable, of the inmate's other obligations acknowledged by the inmate in writing, as authorized by the secretary; and

(i) the balance, if any, shall be credited to the inmate's account and shall be made available to the inmate in such manner and for such purposes as are authorized by the secretary.

Sec. 6. On and after July 1, 2007, K.S.A. 75-5293 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5293. In order to assist a county or group of co-operating counties which has established a corrections advisory board but which does not have a comprehensive plan which has been approved by the secretary of corrections and which requires financial aid to defray all or part of the expenses incurred by corrections advisory board members in discharging their official duties pursuant to K.S.A. 75-

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5299 and amendments thereto, the secretary of corrections, upon receipt of resolutions by the board or boards of county commissioners, or the administrative authority established by cooperating counties, certifying the need for and inability to pay such expenses, may pay quarterly to the county or counties an amount determined by the secretary ~~based on existing experience of other corrections advisory boards.~~

Sec. 7. On and after July 1, 2007, K.S.A. 75-52,111 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-52,111. (a) On or before each July 1, the secretary of corrections shall determine annually the amount of the grant for the ensuing fiscal year for each county or group of counties which has qualified to receive grants as provided in this section.

(b) ~~(1) For each county or group of counties entitled to receive grants prior to July 1, 1990, the secretary of corrections shall determine on or before each January 1 the amount of the grant for the ensuing fiscal year based on the fiscal year 1989 per capita costs of such county or group of counties and the budget request of each county or group of counties for additional grant moneys submitted to the secretary as provided by subpart (2). The per capita costs of each county or group of counties shall be determined by dividing the amount of the fiscal year 1989 grant of such county or group of counties by the number of individuals served by the community correctional services program of such county or group of counties during fiscal year 1989. Subject to the other provisions of this subsection, the amount of the ensuing fiscal year grant for a county or group of counties shall be an amount equal to the fiscal year 1989 per capita costs, as determined pursuant to this subsection, multiplied by the number of individuals to be served by the community correctional services program of such county or group of counties during the ensuing fiscal year. Except as provided in this subsection for reduction of a grant with respect to certain community correctional services, no grant for a county or group of counties which received a grant for fiscal year 1989 shall be less than the amount of the grant funds expended by the county or group of counties during fiscal year 1989, if such county or group of counties continues to serve, or is projected to serve, at least the same number of persons as served during fiscal year 1989 and continues to provide the same community correctional services as provided during fiscal year 1989, as provided by K.S.A. 75-5291 and amendments thereto. The secretary of corrections may reduce the grant of shall award grants to a county or a group of counties with respect to certain for community correctional services from funds appropriated for that purpose in an amount determined by the secretary subject to limitations provided in this subsection. The determination to reduce of the grant of a county or group of counties amount by the secretary shall be based on the following criteria; whether: Staffing levels exceed levels justified by active~~

~~cases under supervision; one-time expenditures such as renovation or construction costs, major equipment purchases or capital acquisitions were a factor in the fiscal year 1989 base; administrative costs were excessive; funded contracts for services remain remaining unused for an unreasonable period of time; any unreasonable indirect costs were factored into or allowed in the fiscal year 1989 base; client numbers were reduced; caseload projections were supported by historical experience; excessive travel costs outside the program area were a factor in the fiscal year 1989 base; contracted services' costs factored into the fiscal year 1989 base are significantly higher than other programs of the department of correction's experienced costs; and whether shrinkage factors,; vacancy savings and; turnover rates are relevant factors for consideration; and the comprehensive community corrections plan submitted to the secretary meeting the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5290, and amendments thereto. Except as provided in K.S.A. 75-52,105 and amendments thereto, The secretary may reduce a grant to a county or group of counties only at the time the county or group of counties submits its annual budget request to the secretary for determination of such county or group of counties annual grant amount as provided in this section as provided by K.S.A. 75-52,105, and amendments thereto, or due to changes in the availability of funds.~~

(2) As a part of such county's or group of counties' budget request submitted to the secretary, the county or group of counties may request a higher grant amount than determined as provided in subpart (1) for new or expanded programs as provided in K.S.A. 75-52,102 and amendments thereto and increased amounts as determined in subpart (1) for inflationary costs. The secretary shall determine such additional grant amount for such new or expanded programs based on existing experience of other programs offering similar programs.

(c) On or before July 1, 1990, each county or group of counties applying to receive a grant for the first time shall submit a budget request to the secretary. The secretary shall determine the amount of the grant for such county or group of counties based on existing experience of similar programs. For each fiscal year thereafter, the amount of the grant for such county or group of counties shall be determined as provided in subsection (b), except that the grant received by such county or group of counties pursuant to this subsection shall not be less than the amount of the grant received by such county or group of counties during the first year of operation, if such county or group of counties continues to serve at least the same number of persons as served during the first year of operation and continues to provide the same community correctional services as provided during the first year of operation, as provided by K.S.A. 75-5291 and amendments thereto. The per capita costs of such county or group of counties for the purposes of determining



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~~grants for ensuing fiscal years under this section shall be determined as provided in subsection (b), except that per capita costs shall be based on the first year of operation.~~

~~(d) All determinations of base year per capita costs pursuant to this section, shall include all actual audited costs incurred for approved programs included without limitation as to fixed administrative costs.~~

New Sec. 8. (a) There is hereby created the Kansas criminal code recodification commission.

(b) The commission shall re-codify the Kansas criminal code by:

(1) Reviewing the American law institute model penal code, the criminal codes of other states, and other criminal law study resources, and making recommendations concerning proposed modifications, amendments and additions to the code.

(2) Analyzing and reviewing all criminal statutes and making recommendations for legislation that would ensure that the sentences are appropriate and proportionate to other sentences imposed for criminal offenses, with particular emphasis on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes.

(3) Reviewing and determining the severity of the Kansas sentencing policies in relation to other states and review possible adjustments which may relieve or eliminate prison capacity issues in Kansas.

(4) Studying and making recommendations concerning the statutory definitions of crimes and criminal penalties and evaluate whether certain criminal conduct may be combined into one criminal statute, thus alleviating any potential problems of having two statutes prohibiting the same criminal conduct.

(5) Studying and making revisions to clarify the code to facilitate just and expedient resolution of criminal prosecutions and resolve or prevent statutory conflicts.

(c) The commission shall be made up of the following members:

(1) One legislator who is a member of the senate judiciary committee shall be appointed by the president of the senate;

(2) one legislator who is a member of the senate judiciary committee shall be appointed by the minority leader of the senate;

(3) one legislator who is a member of the house of representatives judiciary committee shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;

(4) one legislator who is a member of the house of representatives judiciary committee shall be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives;

(5) one member of the judicial branch appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court;

(6) one member of the law enforcement community appointed by the attorney general;

(7) one defense attorney or public defender appointed by the governor;

(8) one county attorney or district attorney appointed by the Kansas county and district attorney association;

(9) a professor of law from the university of Kansas school of law and a professor from Washburn university school of law appointed by the deans of such schools;

(10) two members of the Kansas judicial council criminal law advisory committee appointed by the criminal law advisory committee;

(11) one district court judge appointed by the Kansas district judges association;

(12) a member of the Kansas sentencing commission appointed by the Kansas sentencing commission;

(13) the attorney general or the attorney general's designee; and (14) the secretary of corrections or the secretary's designee.

(d) The members of the commission shall elect officers from among its members necessary to discharge its duties.

(e) Each member of the commission shall receive compensation, subsistence allowances, mileage and other expenses as provided for in K.S.A. 75-3223, and amendments thereto, except that the public members of the commission shall receive compensation in the amount provided for legislators pursuant to K.S.A. 75-3212, and amendments thereto, for each day or part thereof actually spent on commission activities. No per diem compensation shall be paid under this subsection to salaried state, county or city officers or employees, except that the legislative members shall receive compensation as provided in K.S.A. 75-3212, and amendments thereto.

(f) The commission shall have the authority to:

(1) Organize and appoint such task forces or subcommittees as may be deemed necessary to discharge such commission's duties;

(2) accept grants, gifts and other appropriation of funds;

(3) hire and employ staff persons; and

(4) contract for the services of persons, organizations and agencies necessary for the discharge of the commission's duties.

(g) The commission shall work with the department of corrections and the Kansas sentencing commission and review studies and findings of the Kansas sentencing commission concerning proportionality of sentencing.

(h) The commission shall prepare and submit an interim report to the legislature on or before February 1, 2008 and February 1, 2009. A final report and recommendations shall be submitted to the legislature on or before January 11, 2010.

(i) The staff of the office of the revisor of statutes and legislative research department shall provide such assistance as may be requested by the commission and to the extent authorized by the legislative coordinating council.

(j) The provisions of this section shall expire on July 1, 2010.

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Sec. 9. On and after July 1, 2007, K.S.A. 75-5268, 75-5293 and 75-52,111 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4706, 21-4722 and 22-3717 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### SENATE BILL No. 18

AN ACT enacting the uniform child abduction prevention act.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. This act may be cited as the uniform child abduction prevention act.

Sec. 2. In this act:

(1) "Abduction" means the wrongful removal or wrongful retention of a child.

(2) "Child" means an unemancipated individual who is less than 18 years of age.

(3) "Child-custody determination" means a judgment, decree, or other order of a court providing for the legal custody, physical custody, or visitation with respect to a child. The term includes a permanent, temporary, initial, and modification order.

(4) "Child-custody proceeding" means a proceeding in which legal custody, physical custody, or visitation with respect to a child is at issue. The term includes a proceeding for divorce, dissolution of marriage, separation, neglect, abuse, dependency, guardianship, paternity, termination of parental rights, or protection from domestic violence.

(5) "Court" means an entity authorized under the law of a state to establish, enforce, or modify a child-custody determination.

(6) "Petition" includes a motion or its equivalent.

(7) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(8) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes a federally recognized Indian tribe or nation.

(9) "Travel document" means records relating to a travel itinerary, including travel tickets, passes, reservations for transportation, or accommodations. The term does not include a passport or visa.

(10) "Wrongful removal" means the taking of a child that breaches rights of custody or visitation given or recognized under the law of this state.

(11) "Wrongful retention" means the keeping or concealing of a child that breaches rights of custody or visitation given or recognized under the law of this state.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 38-1345, 38-1346 and 38-1347, and amendments thereto, apply to cooperation and communications among courts in proceedings under this act.

Sec. 4. (a) A court on its own motion may order abduction prevention measures in a child-custody proceeding if the court finds that the evidence establishes a credible risk of abduction of the child.

(b) A party to a child-custody determination or another individual or entity having a right under the law of this state or any other state to seek a child-custody determination for the child may file a petition seeking abduction prevention measures to protect the child under this act.

(c) A prosecutor or public authority designated under K.S.A. 38-1372 may seek a warrant to take physical custody of a child under section 9, and amendments thereto, or other appropriate prevention measures.

Sec. 5. (a) A petition under this act may be filed only in a court that has jurisdiction to make a child-custody determination with respect to the child at issue under the uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act, K.S.A. 38-1336 et seq., and amendments thereto.

(b) A court of this state has temporary emergency jurisdiction under K.S.A. 38-1351, and amendments thereto, if the court finds a credible risk of abduction.

Sec. 6. A petition under this act must be verified and include a copy of any existing child-custody determination, if available. The petition must specify the risk factors for abduction, including the relevant factors described in section 7, and amendments thereto. Subject to K.S.A. 38-1356, and amendments thereto, if reasonably ascertainable, the petition must contain:

(1) the name, date of birth, and gender of the child;

(2) the customary address and current physical location of the child;

(3) the identity, customary address, and current physical location of the respondent;

(4) a statement of whether a prior action to prevent abduction or domestic violence has been filed by a party or other individual or entity having custody of the child, and the date, location, and disposition of the action;

(5) a statement of whether a party to the proceeding has been arrested for a crime related to domestic violence, stalking, or child abuse or neglect, and the date, location, and disposition of the case; and

(6) any other information required to be submitted to the court for a child-custody determination under K.S.A. 38-1356, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 7. (a) In determining whether there is a credible risk of abduction of a child, the court shall consider any evidence that the petitioner or respondent:

(1) has previously abducted or attempted to abduct the child;

(2) has threatened to abduct the child;

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(3) has recently engaged in activities that may indicate a planned abduction, including:

- (A) abandoning employment;
- (B) selling a primary residence;
- (C) terminating a lease;
- (D) closing bank or other financial management accounts, liquidating assets, hiding or destroying financial documents, or conducting any unusual financial activities;
- (E) applying for a passport or visa or obtaining travel documents for the respondent, a family member, or the child; or

(F) seeking to obtain the child's birth certificate or school or medical records;

(4) has engaged in domestic violence, stalking, or child abuse or neglect;

- (5) has refused to follow a child-custody determination;
- (6) lacks strong familial, financial, emotional, or cultural ties to the state or the United States;

(7) has strong familial, financial, emotional, or cultural ties to another state or country;

(8) is likely to take the child to a country that:

(A) is not a party to the Hague Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction and does not provide for the extradition of an abducting parent or for the return of an abducted child;

(B) is a party to the Hague Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction but:

(i) the Hague Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction is not in force between the United States and that country;

(ii) is noncompliant according to the most recent compliance report issued by the United States department of state; or

(iii) lacks legal mechanisms for immediately and effectively enforcing a return order under the Hague Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction;

(C) poses a risk that the child's physical or emotional health or safety would be endangered in the country because of specific circumstances relating to the child or because of human rights violations committed against children;

(D) has laws or practices that would:

(i) enable the respondent, without due cause, to prevent the petitioner from contacting the child;

(ii) restrict the petitioner from freely traveling to or exiting from the country because of the petitioner's gender, nationality, marital status, or religion; or

(iii) restrict the child's ability legally to leave the country after the child reaches the age of majority because of a child's gender, nationality, or religion;

(E) is included by the United States department of state on a current list of state sponsors of terrorism;

(F) does not have an official United States diplomatic presence in the country; or

(G) is engaged in active military action or war, including a civil war, to which the child may be exposed;

(9) is undergoing a change in immigration or citizenship status that would adversely affect the respondent's ability to remain in the United States legally;

(10) has had an application for United States citizenship denied;

(11) has forged or presented misleading or false evidence on government forms or supporting documents to obtain or attempt to obtain a passport, a visa, travel documents, a social security card, a driver's license, or other government-issued identification card or has made a misrepresentation to the United States government;

(12) has used multiple names to attempt to mislead or defraud; or

(13) has engaged in any other conduct the court considers relevant to the risk of abduction.

(b) In the hearing on a petition under this act, the court shall consider any evidence that the respondent believed in good faith that the respondent's conduct was necessary to avoid imminent harm to the child or respondent and any other evidence that may be relevant to whether the respondent may be permitted to remove or retain the child.

Sec. 8. (a) If a petition is filed under this act, the court may enter an order that must include:

(1) the basis for the court's exercise of jurisdiction;

(2) the manner in which notice and opportunity to be heard were given to the persons entitled to notice of the proceeding;

(3) a detailed description of each party's custody and visitation rights and residential arrangements for the child;

(4) a provision stating that a violation of the order may subject the party in violation to civil and criminal penalties; and

(5) identification of the child's country of habitual residence at the time of the issuance of the order.

(b) If, at a hearing on a petition under this act or on the court's own motion, the court after reviewing the evidence finds a credible risk of abduction of the child, the court shall enter an abduction prevention order. The order must include the provisions required by subsection (a) and measures and conditions, including those in subsections (c), (d), and (e), that are reasonably calculated to prevent abduction of the child, giving due consideration to the custody and visitation rights of the parties. The court shall consider the age of the child, the potential harm to the child from an abduction, the legal and practical difficulties of returning the child to the jurisdiction if abducted, and the reasons for the potential abduction, including evidence of domestic violence, stalking, or child abuse or neglect.

(c) An abduction prevention order may include one or more of the following:

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(1) an imposition of travel restrictions that require that a party traveling with the child outside a designated geographical area provide the other party with the following:

- (A) the travel itinerary of the child;
  - (B) a list of physical addresses and telephone numbers at which the child can be reached at specified times; and
  - (C) copies of all travel documents;
- (2) a prohibition of the respondent directly or indirectly:
- (A) removing the child from this state, the United States, or another geographic area without permission of the court or the petitioner's written consent;
  - (B) removing or retaining the child in violation of a child-custody determination;
  - (C) removing the child from school or a child-care or similar facility; or
  - (D) approaching the child at any location other than a site designated for supervised visitation;
- (3) a requirement that a party to register the order in another state as a prerequisite to allowing the child to travel to that state;
- (4) with regard to the child's passport:
- (A) a direction that the petitioner to place the child's name in the United States department of state's child passport issuance alert program;
  - (B) a requirement that the respondent surrender to the court or the petitioner's attorney any United States or foreign passport issued in the child's name, including a passport issued in the name of both the parent and the child; and
  - (C) a prohibition upon the respondent from applying on behalf of the child for a new or replacement passport or visa;
- (5) as a prerequisite to exercising custody or visitation, a requirement that the respondent provide:
- (A) to the United States department of state office of children's issues and the relevant foreign consulate or embassy, an authenticated copy of the order detailing passport and travel restrictions for the child;
  - (B) to the court:
    - (i) proof that the respondent has provided the information in subparagraph (A); and
    - (ii) an acknowledgment in a record from the relevant foreign consulate or embassy that no passport application has been made, or passport issued, on behalf of the child;
  - (C) to the petitioner, proof of registration with the United States embassy or other United States diplomatic presence in the destination country and with the central authority for the Hague Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction, if that Convention is in effect between the United States and the destination country, unless one of the parties objects; and
  - (D) a written waiver under the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552a, as amended, with respect to any document, application, or other information pertaining to the child

authorizing its disclosure to the court and the petitioner; and

(6) upon the petitioner's request, a requirement that the respondent obtain an order from the relevant foreign country containing terms identical to the child-custody determination issued in the United States.

(d) In an abduction prevention order, the court may impose conditions on the exercise of custody or visitation that:

(1) limit visitation or require that visitation with the child by the respondent be supervised until the court finds that supervision is no longer necessary and order the respondent to pay the costs of supervision;

(2) require the respondent to post a bond or provide other security in an amount sufficient to serve as a financial deterrent to abduction, the proceeds of which may be used to pay for the reasonable expenses of recovery of the child, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs if there is an abduction; and

(3) require the respondent to obtain education on the potentially harmful effects to the child from abduction.

(e) To prevent imminent abduction of a child, a court may:

(1) issue a warrant to take physical custody of the child under section 9, and amendments thereto, or the law of this state other than this act;

(2) direct the use of law enforcement to take any action reasonably necessary to locate the child, obtain return of the child, or enforce a custody determination under this act or the law of this state other than this act; or

(3) grant any other relief allowed under the law of this state other than this act.

(f) The remedies provided in this act are cumulative and do not affect the availability of other remedies to prevent abduction.

Sec. 9. (a) If a petition under this act contains allegations, and the court finds that there is a credible risk that the child is imminently likely to be wrongfully removed, the court may issue an ex parte warrant to take physical custody of the child.

(b) The respondent on a petition under subsection (a) must be afforded an opportunity to be heard at the earliest possible time after the ex parte warrant is executed, but not later than the next judicial day unless a hearing on that date is impossible. In that event, the court shall hold the hearing on the first judicial day possible.

(c) An ex parte warrant under subsection (a) to take physical custody of a child must:

(1) recite the facts upon which a determination of a credible risk of imminent wrongful removal of the child is based;

(2) direct law enforcement officers to take physical custody of the child immediately;

(3) state the date and time for the hearing on the petition; and

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(4) provide for the safe interim placement of the child pending further order of the court.

(d) If feasible, before issuing a warrant and before determining the placement of the child after the warrant is executed, the court may order a search of the relevant databases of the national crime information center system and similar state databases to determine if either the petitioner or respondent has a history of domestic violence, stalking, or child abuse or neglect.

(e) The petition and warrant must be served on the respondent when or immediately after the child is taken into physical custody.

(f) A warrant to take physical custody of a child, issued by this state or another state, is enforceable throughout this state. If the court finds that a less intrusive remedy will not be effective, it may authorize law enforcement officers to enter private property to take physical custody of the child. If required by exigent circumstances, the court may authorize law enforcement officers to make a forcible entry at any hour.

(g) If the court finds, after a hearing, that a petitioner sought an ex parte warrant under subsection (a) for the purpose of harassment or in bad faith, the court may award the respondent reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and expenses.

(h) This act does not affect the availability of relief allowed under the law of this state other than this act.

Sec. 10. An abduction prevention order remains in effect until the earliest of:

- (1) the time stated in the order;
- (2) the emancipation of the child;
- (3) the child's attaining 18 years of age; or
- (4) the time the order is modified, revoked, vacated, or superseded by a court with jurisdiction under K.S.A. 38-1348, 38-1349 and 38-1350, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 11. In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

Sec. 12. This act modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal electronic signatures in global and national commerce act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001, et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of the act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), of that act or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### **HOUSE Substitute for SENATE BILL No. 31**

AN ACT concerning municipal courts; relating to jurisdiction; concerning the collection of fines and

restitution; amending K.S.A. 12-4104 and 22-2601 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-1567 and repealing the existing sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

New Section 1. (a) Cities are authorized to enter into contracts for collection services for debts owed to municipal courts or restitution owed under an order of restitution. On and after July 1, 2007, the cost of collection shall be paid by the defendant as an additional court cost in all cases where the defendant fails to pay any amount ordered by the court and the court utilizes the services of a contracting agent pursuant to this section. The cost of collection shall be deemed an administrative fee to pay the actual costs of collection made necessary by the defendant's failure to pay court debt and restitution.

(b) The following terms shall mean:

(1) "Beneficiary under an order of restitution" means the victim or victims of a crime to whom a municipal court has ordered restitution be paid;

(2) "contracting agent" means a person, firm, agency or other entity who contracts hereunder to provide collection services;

(3) "cost of collection" means the fee specified in contracts hereunder to be paid to or retained by a contracting agent for collection services and shall not exceed 33% of the amount collected. The cost of collection shall be paid from the amount collected, but shall not be deducted from the debts owed to municipal courts or restitution. Cost of collection also includes any filing fee required under K.S.A. 60-4303, and amendments thereto; and

(4) "debts owed to municipal courts" means any assessment of court costs, fines, fees, moneys expended by the city in providing counsel and other defense services to indigent defendants or other charges which a municipal court judge has ordered to be paid to the court, and which remain unpaid in whole or in part, and includes any interest or penalties on such unpaid amounts as provided for in the judgment or by law. "Debts owed to municipal courts" also includes the cost of collection when collection services of a contracting agent hereunder are utilized.

(c) Municipal courts are authorized to utilize the collection services of contracting agents pursuant to this section for the purpose of collecting all outstanding debts owed the municipal courts.

(d) Any beneficiary under an order of restitution entered by a municipal court is authorized to utilize the collection services of contracting agents pursuant to this section for the purpose of collecting all outstanding amounts owed under such order of restitution.

(e) Contracts shall provide for the payment of any amounts collected to the clerk of the municipal court for the court in which the debt being collected originated, after first deducting the collection fee. In accounting for

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amounts collected from any person, the municipal court clerk shall credit the person's amount owed the amount of the net proceeds collected. The clerk shall not reduce the amount owed by any person that portion of any payment which constitutes the cost of collection pursuant to this section.

(f) When the appropriate cost of collection has been paid to the contracting agent as agreed upon in the contract, the municipal court clerk shall then distribute amounts collected as follows:

(1) When collection services are utilized pursuant to subsection (c), all amounts shall be applied against the debts owed to the court as specified in the original judgment creating the debt;

(2) when collection services are utilized pursuant to subsection (d), all amounts shall be paid to the beneficiary under the order of restitution designated to receive such restitution, except where that beneficiary has received recovery from the Kansas crime victims compensation board and such board has subrogation rights pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7312, and amendments thereto, in which case all amounts shall be paid to the board until its subrogation lien is satisfied.

(g) Whenever collection services are being utilized against the same debtor pursuant to both subsections (c) and (d), any amounts collected by a contracting agent shall be first applied to satisfy debts pursuant to an order of restitution. Upon satisfaction of all such debts, amounts received from the same debtor shall then be applied to satisfy, debts owed to courts.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-1567 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1567. (a) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state while:

(1) The alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath as shown by any competent evidence, including other competent evidence, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (f) of K.S.A. 8-1013, and amendments thereto, is .08 or more;

(2) the alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath, as measured within two hours of the time of operating or attempting to operate a vehicle, is .08 or more;

(3) under the influence of alcohol to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle;

(4) under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle; or

(5) under the influence of a combination of alcohol and any drug or drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle.

(b) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state if the person is a habitual user of any narcotic, hypnotic, somnifacient or stimulating drug.

(c) If a person is charged with a violation of this section involving drugs, the fact that the person is or has been

entitled to use the drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against the charge.

(d) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class B, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 48 consecutive hours nor more than six months' imprisonment, or in the court's discretion 100 hours of public service, and fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. The person convicted must serve at least 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment or 100 hours of public service either before or as a condition of any grant of probation or suspension, reduction of sentence or parole. In addition, the court shall enter an order which requires that the person enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and drug safety action education program or treatment program as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, or both the education and treatment programs.

(e) On a second conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class A, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500. The person convicted must serve at least five consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment. As a condition of any grant of probation, suspension of sentence or parole or of any other release, the person shall be required to enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

(f) On the third conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The court may also require as a condition of parole that such person enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided by K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person

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to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.

(g) On the fourth or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 72 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. At the time of the filing of the judgment form or journal entry as required by K.S.A. 21-4620 or 22-3426, and amendments thereto, the court shall cause a certified copy to be sent to the officer having the offender in charge. The law enforcement agency maintaining custody and control of a defendant for imprisonment shall cause a certified copy of the judgment form or journal entry to be sent to the secretary of corrections within three business days of receipt of the judgment form or journal entry from the court and notify the secretary of corrections when the term of imprisonment expires and upon expiration of the term of imprisonment shall deliver the defendant to a location designated by the secretary. After the term of imprisonment imposed by the court, the person shall be placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections for a mandatory one-year period of postrelease supervision, which such period of postrelease supervision shall not be reduced. During such postrelease supervision, the person shall be required to participate in an inpatient or outpatient program for alcohol and drug abuse, including, but not limited to, an approved aftercare plan or mental health counseling, as determined by the secretary and satisfy conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board as provided by K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. Any violation of the conditions of such postrelease supervision may subject such person to revocation of postrelease supervision pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5217 et seq., and amendments thereto and as otherwise provided by law.

(h) Any person convicted of violating this section or an ordinance which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits who had a child under the age of 14 years in the vehicle at the time of the offense shall have such person's punishment enhanced by one month of imprisonment. This imprisonment must be served consecutively to any other penalty imposed for a violation of this section or an

ordinance which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits. During the service of the one month enhanced penalty, the judge may order the person on house arrest, work release or other conditional release.

(i) The court may establish the terms and time for payment of any fines, fees, assessments and costs imposed pursuant to this section. Any assessment and costs shall be required to be paid not later than 90 days after imposed, and any remainder of the fine shall be paid prior to the final release of the defendant by the court.

(j) In lieu of payment of a fine imposed pursuant to this section, the court may order that the person perform community service specified by the court. The person shall receive a credit on the fine imposed in an amount equal to \$5 for each full hour spent by the person in the specified community service. The community service ordered by the court shall be required to be performed not later than one year after the fine is imposed or by an earlier date specified by the court. If by the required date the person performs an insufficient amount of community service to reduce to zero the portion of the fine required to be paid by the person, the remaining balance of the fine shall become due on that date.

(k) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (5), in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court may order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.

(2) The court shall not order the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section if the motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.

(3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle or vehicles owned by a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) Whether the impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle would result in the loss of employment by the convicted person or a member of such person's family; and

(B) whether the ability of the convicted person or a member of such person's family to attend school or obtain medical care would be impaired.

(4) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.

(5) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than one year from the date of the



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impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.

(l) The court shall report every conviction of a violation of this section and every diversion agreement entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings or a complaint alleging a violation of this section to the division. Prior to sentencing under the provisions of this section, the court shall request and shall receive from the division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state.

(m) For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section:

(1) "Conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of this section or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of this section;

(2) "conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of a law of another state or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings in a case alleging a violation of such law, ordinance or resolution;

(3) any convictions occurring during a person's lifetime shall be taken into account when determining the sentence to be imposed for a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent offender;

(4) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense; and

(5) a person may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for a violation of this section, and amendments thereto, or an ordinance which prohibits the acts of this section, and amendments thereto, only once during the person's lifetime.

(n) Upon conviction of a person of a violation of this section or a violation of a city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section, the division, upon receiving a report of conviction, shall suspend, restrict or suspend and restrict the person's driving privileges as provided by K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto.

(o) (1) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any city from enacting ordinances, or any county from adopting resolutions, declaring acts prohibited or made unlawful by this act as unlawful or prohibited in such city or county and prescribing penalties for violation thereof. Except as specifically provided by this subsection, the minimum penalty prescribed by any such ordinance or resolution shall not be less than the minimum penalty prescribed by this act for the same violation, and the maximum penalty in any such ordinance or resolution shall not exceed the maximum penalty prescribed for the same violation.

*On and after the effective date of this act and retroactive for ordinance violations committed on or after July 1, 2006, an ordinance may grant to a municipal court jurisdiction over a violation of such ordinance which is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the district court over a violation of this section, notwithstanding that the elements of such ordinance violation are the same as the elements of a violation of this section that would constitute, and be punished as, a felony.*

Any such ordinance or resolution shall authorize the court to order that the convicted person pay restitution to any victim who suffered loss due to the violation for which the person was convicted. Except as provided in paragraph (5), any such ordinance or resolution may require or authorize the court to order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.

(2) The court shall not order the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section if the motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.

(3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle or vehicles owned by a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) Whether the impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle would result in the loss of employment by the convicted person or a member of such person's family; and

(B) whether the ability of the convicted person or a member of such person's family to attend school or obtain medical care would be impaired.

(4) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.

(5) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than one year from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.

(p) No plea bargaining agreement shall be entered into nor shall any judge approve a plea bargaining agreement entered into for the purpose of permitting a person charged with a violation of this section, or a violation of any ordinance of a city or resolution of any county in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by this section, to avoid the mandatory penalties established by this section or by the ordinance. For the purpose of this subsection, entering into a diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A.



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12-4413 et seq. or 22-2906 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall not constitute plea bargaining.

(q) The alternatives set out in subsections (a)(1), (a)(2) and (a)(3) may be pleaded in the alternative, and the state, city or county, but shall not be required to, may elect one or two of the three prior to submission of the case to the fact finder.

(r) Upon a fourth or subsequent conviction, the judge of any court in which any person is convicted of violating this section, may revoke the person's license plate or temporary registration certificate of the motor vehicle driven during the violation of this section for a period of one year. Upon revoking any license plate or temporary registration certificate pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require that such license plate or temporary registration certificate be surrendered to the court.

(s) For the purpose of this section: (1) "Alcohol concentration" means the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath.

(2) "Imprisonment" shall include any restrained environment in which the court and law enforcement agency intend to retain custody and control of a defendant and such environment has been approved by the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city.

(3) "Drug" includes toxic vapors as such term is defined in K.S.A. 65-4165, and amendments thereto.

(t) The amount of the increase in fines as specified in this section shall be remitted by the clerk of the district court to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of remittance of the increase provided in this act, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury and the state treasurer shall credit 50% to the community alcoholism and intoxication programs fund and 50% to the department of corrections alcohol and drug abuse treatment fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 12-4104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4104. (a) The municipal court of each city shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine cases involving violations of the ordinances of the city., *including concurrent jurisdiction to hear and determine a violation of an ordinance when the elements of such ordinance violation are the same as the elements of a violation of one of the following state statutes and would constitute, and be punished as, a felony if charged in district court:*

(1) K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, driving under the influence;

(2) K.S.A. 21-3412a, and amendments thereto, domestic battery;

(3) K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, theft;

(4) K.S.A. 21-3707, and amendments thereto, giving a worthless check; or

(5) K.S.A. 65-4162, and amendments thereto, possession of marijuana.

(b) Search warrants shall not issue out of a municipal court.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 22-2601 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2601. *Except as provided in K.S.A. 12-4104, and amendments thereto*, the district court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to try all cases of felony and other criminal cases under the laws *arising under the statutes* of the state of Kansas.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 12-4104 and 22-2601 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-1567 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### HOUSE Substitute for SENATE BILL No. 35

AN ACT concerning driving; relating to driving while suspended; relating to driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; concerning administrative hearings; relating to certain violations of maximum speed limits; amending K.S.A. 8-235, 8-1002, 8-1020, 8-1560c and 8-1560d and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-262, 8-1001, 8-1014, 8-1567 and 21-4704 and repealing the existing sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 8-235 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-235.

(a) No person, except those expressly exempted, shall drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in this state unless such person has a valid driver's license. No person shall receive a driver's license unless and until such person surrenders or with the approval of the division, lists to the division all valid licenses in such person's possession issued to such person by any other jurisdiction. All surrendered licenses or the information listed on foreign licenses shall be returned by the division to the issuing department, together with information that the licensee is now licensed in a new jurisdiction. No person shall be permitted to have more than one valid license at any time.

(b) Any person licensed under the motor vehicle drivers' license act may exercise the privilege granted upon all streets and highways in this state and shall not be required to obtain any other license to exercise such privilege by any local authority. Nothing herein shall prevent cities from requiring licenses of persons who drive taxicabs or municipally franchised transit systems for hire upon city streets, to protect the public from drivers whose character or habits make them unfit to transport the public. If a license is denied, the applicant may appeal such decision to the district court of the county in which such city is located by filing within 10 days after such denial, a notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court and by filing a copy of such notice with

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the city clerk of the involved city. The city clerk shall certify a copy of such decision of the city governing body to the clerk of the district court and the matter shall be docketed as any other cause and the applicant shall be granted a trial of such person's character and habits. The matter shall be heard by the court *de novo* in accordance with the code of civil procedure. The cost of such appeal shall be assessed in such manner as the court may direct.

(c) Any person operating in this state a motor vehicle, except a motorcycle, which is registered in this state other than under a temporary thirty-day permit shall be the holder of a driver's license which is classified for the operation of such motor vehicle, and any person operating in this state a motorcycle which is registered in this state shall be the holder of a class M driver's license, except that any person operating in this state a motorcycle which is registered under a temporary thirty-day permit shall be the holder of a driver's license for any class of motor vehicles.

(d) No person shall drive any motorized bicycle upon a highway of this state unless: (1) Such person has a valid driver's license which entitles the licensee to drive a motor vehicle in any class or classes; (2) such person is at least 15 years of age and has passed the written and visual examinations required for obtaining a class C driver's license, in which case the division shall issue to such person a class C license which clearly indicates such license is valid only for the operation of motorized bicycles; or (3) such person has had their driving privileges suspended, *for a violation other than a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or 8-1567a, and amendments thereto*, and has made application to the division for the issuance of a class C license for the operation of motorized bicycles, in accordance with paragraph (2), in which case the division shall issue to such person a class C license which clearly indicates such license is valid only for the operation of motorized bicycles.

(e) Violation of this section shall constitute a class B misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-262 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-262. (a) (1) Any person who drives a motor vehicle on any highway of this state at a time when such person's privilege so to do is canceled, suspended or revoked or while such person's privilege to obtain a driver's license is suspended or revoked pursuant to K.S.A. 8-252a, and amendments thereto, shall be guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor on the first conviction and a class A nonperson misdemeanor on the second or subsequent conviction.

(2) No person shall be convicted under this section if such person was entitled at the time of arrest under K.S.A. 8-257, and amendments thereto, to the return of such person's driver's license.

(3) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (a)(4) or (c), every person convicted under this section shall be sentenced to at least five days' imprisonment and fined at

least \$100 and upon a second conviction shall not be eligible for parole until completion of five days' imprisonment.

(4) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c), if a person: (A) Is convicted of a violation of this section, committed while the person's privilege to drive or privilege to obtain a driver's license was suspended or revoked for a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or any ordinance of any city or resolution of any county or a law of another state, which ordinance or law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; and (B) is or has been also convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or of a municipal ordinance or law of another state, which ordinance or law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute, committed while the person's privilege to drive or privilege to obtain a driver's license was so suspended or revoked, the person shall not be eligible for suspension of sentence, probation or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment, and any fine imposed on such person shall be in addition to such a term of imprisonment.

(b) The division, upon receiving a record of the conviction of any person under this section, or any ordinance of any city or resolution of any county or a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with this section, upon a charge of driving a vehicle while the license of such person is revoked or suspended, shall extend the period of such suspension or revocation for an additional period of 90 days.

(c) (1) The person found guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor on a third or subsequent conviction of this section shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,500. *if such person's privilege to drive a motor vehicle is canceled, suspended or revoked because such person:*

(A) *Refused to submit and complete any test of blood, breath or urine requested by law enforcement excluding the preliminary screening test as set forth in K.S.A. 8-1012, and amendments thereto;*

(B) *was convicted of violating the provisions of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, relating to motor vehicle liability insurance coverage;*

(C) *was convicted of vehicular homicide, K.S.A. 21-3405, and amendments thereto, involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3442, and amendments thereto, or any other murder or manslaughter crime resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle; or*

(D) *was convicted of being a habitual violator, K.S.A. 8-287, and amendments thereto.*

(2) The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program

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only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, or any municipal ordinance to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.

(d) For the purposes of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section, "conviction" includes a conviction of a violation of any ordinance of any city or resolution of any county or a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with this section.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-1001 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1001. (a) Any person who operates or attempts to operate a vehicle within this state is deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of this act, to submit to one or more tests of the person's blood, breath, urine or other bodily substance to determine the presence of alcohol or drugs. The testing deemed consented to herein shall include all quantitative and qualitative tests for alcohol and drugs. A person who is dead or unconscious shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the person's consent to such test or tests, which shall be administered in the manner provided by this section.

(b) A law enforcement officer shall request a person to submit to a test or tests deemed consented to under subsection (a) if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or to believe that the person was driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system, or was under the age of 21 years while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system; and one of the following conditions exists: (1) The person has been arrested or otherwise taken into custody for any offense involving operation or attempted operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or for a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567a, and amendments thereto, or involving driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system, in violation of a state statute or a city ordinance; or

(2) the person has been involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death. The law enforcement officer directing administration of the test or tests may act on personal knowledge or on the basis of the collective information available to law enforcement officers involved in the accident investigation or arrest.

(c) If a law enforcement officer requests a person to submit to a test of blood under this section, the

withdrawal of blood at the direction of the officer may be performed only by: (1) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a person acting under the supervision of any such licensed person; (2) a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse; or (3) any qualified medical technician, including, but not limited to, an emergency medical technician-intermediate or mobile intensive care technician, as those terms are defined in K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, or a phlebotomist. When presented with a written statement by a law enforcement officer directing blood to be withdrawn from a person who has tentatively agreed to allow the withdrawal of blood under this section, the person authorized herein to withdraw blood and the medical care facility where blood is withdrawn may rely on such a statement as evidence that the person has consented to the medical procedure used and shall not require the person to sign any additional consent or waiver form. In such a case, the person authorized to withdraw blood and the medical care facility shall not be liable in any action alleging lack of consent or lack of informed consent. No person authorized by this subsection to withdraw blood, nor any person assisting in the performance of a blood test nor any medical care facility where blood is withdrawn or tested that has been directed by any law enforcement officer to withdraw or test blood, shall be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical practices in the community where performed.

(d) If there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is impairment by a drug which is not subject to detection by the blood or breath test used, a urine test may be required. If a law enforcement officer requests a person to submit to a test of urine under this section, the collection of the urine sample shall be supervised by persons of the same sex as the person being tested and shall be conducted out of the view of any person other than the persons supervising the collection of the sample and the person being tested, unless the right to privacy is waived by the person being tested. The results of qualitative testing for drug presence shall be admissible in evidence and questions of accuracy or reliability shall go to the weight rather than the admissibility of the evidence.

(e) No law enforcement officer who is acting in accordance with this section shall be liable in any civil or criminal proceeding involving the action.

(f) Before a test or tests are administered under this section, the person shall be given oral and written notice that: ~~(A)~~ (1) Kansas law requires the person to submit to and complete one or more tests of breath, blood or urine to determine if the person is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both;

~~(B)~~ (2) the opportunity to consent to or refuse a test is not a constitutional right;

~~(C)~~ (3) there is no constitutional right to consult with an attorney regarding whether to submit to testing;

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~~(D)~~ (4) if the person refuses to submit to and complete any test of breath, blood or urine hereafter requested by a law enforcement officer, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for one year for the first occurrence, two years for the second occurrence, three years for the third occurrence, 10 years for the fourth occurrence and permanently revoked for a fifth or subsequent ~~offense~~ occurrence;

~~(E)~~ (5) if the person submits to and completes the test or tests and the test results show *for the first occurrence*:

(A) An alcohol concentration of .08 or greater, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for 30 days for the first occurrence, ~~not less than one year for the second, third or fourth occurrence and permanently revoked for a fifth or subsequent offense; or~~

(B) *an alcohol concentration of .15 or greater, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for one year;*

(6) *if the person submits to and completes the test or tests and the test results show an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater, the person's driving privileges will be suspended for one year for the second, third or fourth occurrence and permanently revoked for a fifth or subsequent occurrence;*

~~(F)~~ (7) if the person is less than 21 years of age at the time of the test request and submits to and completes the tests and the test results show an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater, the person's driving privileges will be suspended ~~up to~~ for one year *except the person's driving privileges will be permanently revoked for a fifth or subsequent occurrence;*

~~(G)~~ (8) refusal to submit to testing may be used against the person at any trial on a charge arising out of the operation or attempted operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both; (H) (9) the results of the testing may be used against the person at any trial on a charge arising out of the operation or attempted operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both; and

~~(H)~~ (10) after the completion of the testing, the person has the right to consult with an attorney and may secure additional testing, which, if desired, should be done as soon as possible and is customarily available from medical care facilities and physicians.

(g) If a law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system, the person shall also be provided the oral and written notice pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2,145 and amendments thereto. Any failure to give the notices required by K.S.A. 8-2,145 and amendments thereto shall not invalidate any action taken as a result of the requirements of this section. If a law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has been driving or attempting to drive a vehicle while having

alcohol or other drugs in such person's system and such person was under 21 years of age, the person also shall be given the notices required by K.S.A. 8-1567a, and amendments thereto. Any failure to give the notices required by K.S.A. 8-1567a, and amendments thereto, shall not invalidate any action taken as a result of the requirements of this section.

(h) After giving the foregoing information, a law enforcement officer shall request the person to submit to testing. The selection of the test or tests shall be made by the officer. If the person refuses to submit to and complete a test as requested pursuant to this section, additional testing shall not be given unless the certifying officer has probable cause to believe that the person, while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, has operated a vehicle in such a manner as to have caused the death of or serious injury to another person. If the test results show a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 or greater, the person's driving privileges shall be subject to suspension, or suspension and restriction, as provided in K.S.A. 8-1002 and 8-1014, and amendments thereto.

(i) The person's refusal shall be admissible in evidence against the person at any trial on a charge arising out of the alleged operation or attempted operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both.

(j) If a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, and the test results show a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .04 or greater, the person shall be disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle, pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto. If a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, and the test results show a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 or greater, or the person refuses a test, the person's driving privileges shall be subject to suspension, or suspension and restriction, pursuant to this section, in addition to being disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto.

(k) An officer shall have probable cause to believe that the person operated a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, if the vehicle was operated by such person in such a manner as to have caused the death of or serious injury to another *a* person. In such event, such test or tests may be made pursuant to a search warrant issued under the authority of K.S.A. 22-2502, and amendments thereto, or without a search warrant under the authority of K.S.A. 22-2501, and amendments thereto.

(l) Failure of a person to provide an adequate breath sample or samples as directed shall constitute a refusal unless the person shows that the failure was due to

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physical inability caused by a medical condition unrelated to any ingested alcohol or drugs.

(m) It shall not be a defense that the person did not understand the written or oral notice required by this section.

(n) No test results shall be suppressed because of technical irregularities in the consent or notice required pursuant to this act.

(o) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the admissibility at any trial of alcohol or drug concentration testing results obtained pursuant to a search warrant.

(p) Upon the request of any person submitting to testing under this section, a report of the results of the testing shall be made available to such person.

(q) This act is remedial law and shall be liberally construed to promote public health, safety and welfare.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 8-1002 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1002.

(a) Whenever a test is requested pursuant to this act and results in either a test failure or test refusal, a law enforcement officer's certification shall be prepared. If the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, a separate certification pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2,145, and amendments thereto, shall be prepared in addition to any certification required by this section. The certification required by this section shall be signed by one or more officers to certify:

(1) With regard to a test refusal, that: (A) There existed reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or to believe that the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, or is under 21 years of age while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system; (B) the person had been placed under arrest, was in custody or had been involved in a vehicle accident or collision; (C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto; and (D) the person refused to submit to and complete a test as requested by a law enforcement officer.

(2) With regard to a test failure, that: (A) There existed reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or to believe that the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, or is under 21 years of age while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system; (B) the person had been placed under arrest, was in custody or had been involved in a vehicle accident or collision; (C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto; and (D) the result of the test showed that the person had an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater in such person's blood or breath.

(3) With regard to failure of a breath test, in addition to those matters required to be certified under subsection (a)(2), that: (A) The testing equipment used was certified by the Kansas department of health and environment; (B) the testing procedures used were in accordance with the requirements set out by the Kansas department of health and environment; and (C) the person who operated the testing equipment was certified by the Kansas department of health and environment to operate such equipment.

(b) For purposes of this section, certification shall be complete upon signing, and no additional acts of oath, affirmation, acknowledgment or proof of execution shall be required. The signed certification or a copy or photostatic reproduction thereof shall be admissible in evidence in all proceedings brought pursuant to this act, and receipt of any such certification, copy or reproduction shall accord the department authority to proceed as set forth herein. Any person who signs a certification submitted to the division knowing it contains a false statement is guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor.

(c) When the officer directing administration of the testing determines that a person has refused a test and the criteria of subsection (a)(1) have been met or determines that a person has failed a test and the criteria of subsection (a)(2) have been met, the officer shall serve upon the person notice of suspension of driving privileges pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto. If the determination is made while the person is still in custody, service shall be made in person by the officer on behalf of the division of vehicles. In cases where a test failure is established by a subsequent analysis of a breath, blood or urine sample, the officer shall serve notice of such suspension in person or by another designated officer or by mailing the notice to the person at the address provided at the time of the test.

(d) In addition to the information required by subsection (a), the law enforcement officer's certification and notice of suspension shall contain the following information: (1) The person's name, driver's license number and current address; (2) the reason and statutory grounds for the suspension; (3) the date notice is being served and a statement that the effective date of the suspension shall be the 30th ~~calendar~~ day after the date of service; (4) the right of the person to request an administrative hearing; and (5) the procedure the person must follow to request an administrative hearing. The law enforcement officer's certification and notice of suspension shall also inform the person that all correspondence will be mailed to the person at the address contained in the law enforcement officer's certification and notice of suspension unless the person notifies the division in writing of a different address or change of address. The address provided will be considered a change of address for purposes of K.S.A. 8-248, and amendments thereto, if the address furnished is different from that on file with the division.

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(e) If a person refuses a test or if a person is still in custody when it is determined that the person has failed a test, the officer shall take any license in the possession of the person and, if the license is not expired, suspended, revoked or canceled, shall issue a temporary license effective until the 30th ~~calendar~~ day after the date of service set out in the law enforcement officer's certification and notice of suspension. If the test failure is established by a subsequent analysis of a breath or blood sample, the temporary license shall be served together with the copy of the law enforcement officer's certification and notice of suspension. A temporary license issued pursuant to this subsection shall bear the same restrictions and limitations as the license for which it was exchanged. Within five days after the date of service of a copy of the law enforcement officer's certification and notice of suspension the officer's certification and notice of suspension, along with any licenses taken, shall be forwarded to the division.

(f) Upon receipt of the law enforcement officer's certification, the division shall review the certification to determine that it meets the requirements of subsection (a). Upon so determining, the division shall proceed to suspend the person's driving privileges in accordance with the notice of suspension previously served. If the requirements of subsection (a) are not met, the division shall dismiss the administrative proceeding and return any license surrendered by the person.

(g) The division shall prepare and distribute forms for use by law enforcement officers in giving the notice required by this section.

(h) The provisions of K.S.A. 60-206 and amendments thereto regarding the computation of time shall not be applicable in determining the effective date of suspension set out in subsection (d). ~~"Calendar day" when used in this section shall mean that every day shall be included in computations of time whether a week day, Saturday, Sunday or holiday.~~

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-1014 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1014. (a) Except as provided by subsection (e) and K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, if a person refuses a test, the division, pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, shall:

(1) On the person's first occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year *and at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for one year to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device;*

(2) on the person's second occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for two years;

(3) on the person's third occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for three years;

(4) on the person's fourth occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for 10 years; and

(5) on the person's fifth or subsequent occurrence, revoke the person's driving privileges permanently.

(b) *(1) Except as provided by subsections (c) and (e) and K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, if a person fails a test or has an alcohol or drug-related conviction in this state, the division shall:*

~~(1) (A) On the person's first occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for 30 days, then restrict the person's driving privileges as provided by K.S.A. 8-1015, and amendments thereto, for an additional 330 days;~~

~~(2) (B) on the person's second, third or fourth occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year and at the end of the suspension for an alcohol-related conviction, restrict the person's driving privileges for one year to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device. Proof of the installation of such device, for the full year of the restricted period, shall be provided to the division before the person's driving privileges are fully reinstated; and~~

~~(3) (C) on the person's fifth or subsequent occurrence, the person's driving privileges shall be permanently revoked.~~

*(2) Except as provided by subsection (e) and K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, if a person fails a test or has an alcohol or drug-related conviction in this state and the person's blood or breath alcohol concentration is .15 or greater, the division shall:*

*(A) On the person's first occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year and at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for one year to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device;*

*(B) on the person's second occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year and at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for two years to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device;*

*(C) on the person's third occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year and at the end of the suspension restrict the person's driving privileges for three years to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device;*

*(D) on the person's fourth occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year and at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for four years to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device; and*

*(E) on the person's fifth or subsequent occurrence, the person's driving privileges shall be permanently revoked.*

*(3) Whenever a person's driving privileges have been restricted to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device, proof of the installation of such device, for the entire restriction period, shall be provided to the division before the person's driving privileges are fully reinstated.*

(c) Except as provided by subsection (e) and K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, if a person who is less

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than 21 years of age fails a test or has an alcohol or drug-related conviction in this state, the division shall:

(1) *On the person's first occurrence, suspend the person's driving privileges for one year. If the person's blood or breath alcohol concentration is .15 or greater, the division shall at the end of the suspension, restrict the person's driving privileges for one year to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device;*

(2) *on the person's second and subsequent occurrences, penalties shall be imposed pursuant to subsection (b).*

(d) Whenever the division is notified by an alcohol and drug safety action program that a person has failed to complete any alcohol and drug safety action education or treatment program ordered by a court for a conviction of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the division shall suspend the person's driving privileges until the division receives notice of the person's completion of such program.

(e) Except as provided in K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, if a person's driving privileges are subject to suspension pursuant to this section for a test refusal, test failure or alcohol or drug-related conviction arising from the same arrest, the period of such suspension shall not exceed the longest applicable period authorized by subsection (a), (b) or (c), and such suspension periods shall not be added together or otherwise imposed consecutively. In addition, in determining the period of such suspension as authorized by subsection (a), (b) or (c), such person shall receive credit for any period of time for which such person's driving privileges were suspended while awaiting any hearing or final order authorized by this act. If a person's driving privileges are subject to restriction pursuant to this section for a test failure or alcohol or drug-related conviction arising from the same arrest, the restriction periods shall not be added together or otherwise imposed consecutively. In addition, in determining the period of restriction, the person shall receive credit for any period of suspension imposed for a test refusal arising from the same arrest.

(f) If the division has taken action under subsection (a) for a test refusal or under subsection (b) or (c) for a test failure and such action is stayed pursuant to K.S.A. 8-259, and amendments thereto, or if temporary driving privileges are issued pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1020, and amendments thereto, the stay or temporary driving privileges shall not prevent the division from taking the action required by subsection (b) or (c) for an alcohol or drug-related conviction.

(g) Upon restricting a person's driving privileges pursuant to this section, the division shall issue a copy of the order imposing the restrictions which is required to be carried by the person at any time the person is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state.

(h) Any person whose license is restricted to operating only a motor vehicle with an ignition interlock device

installed may operate an employer's vehicle without an ignition interlock device installed during normal business activities, provided that the person does not partly or entirely own or control the employer's vehicle or business.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 8-1020 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1020. (a) Any licensee served with an officer's certification and notice of suspension pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, may request an administrative hearing. Such request may be made either by:

(1) Mailing a written request which is postmarked 10 calendar days after service of notice, ~~if such notice was given by personal service or;~~

(2) ~~mailing a written request which is postmarked 13 calendar days after service of notice, if such notice was given by mail;~~

~~—(3) transmitting a written request by electronic facsimile which is received by the division within 10 calendar days after service of notice, if such notice was given by personal service; or~~

~~—(4) transmitting a written request by electronic facsimile which is received by the division within 13 calendar days after service, if such notice was given by mail.~~

(b) If the licensee makes a timely request for an administrative hearing, any temporary license issued pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, shall remain in effect until the 30th ~~calendar~~ day after the effective date of the decision made by the division.

(c) If the licensee fails to make a timely request for an administrative hearing, the licensee's driving privileges shall be suspended or suspended and then restricted in accordance with the notice of suspension served pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto.

(d) Upon receipt of a timely request for a hearing, the division shall forthwith set the matter for hearing before a representative of the director and provide notice of the extension of temporary driving privileges. *The hearing shall be held by telephone conference call unless the hearing request includes a request that the hearing be held in person before a representative of the director. The officer's certification and notice of suspension shall inform the licensee of the availability of a hearing before a representative of the director.* Except for a hearing conducted by telephone ~~or video~~ conference call, the hearing shall be conducted in the county where the arrest occurred or a county adjacent thereto. ~~If the licensee requests, the hearing may be conducted by telephone or video conference call.~~

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f), prehearing discovery shall be limited to the following documents, which shall be provided to the licensee or the licensee's attorney no later than five ~~calendar~~ days prior to the date of hearing:

(1) The officer's certification and notice of suspension;

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(2) in the case of a breath or blood test failure, copies of documents indicating the result of any evidentiary breath or blood test administered at the request of a law enforcement officer;

(3) in the case of a breath test failure, a copy of the affidavit showing certification of the officer and the instrument; and

(4) in the case of a breath test failure, a copy of the Kansas department of health and environment testing protocol checklist.

(f) At or prior to the time the notice of hearing is sent, the division shall issue an order allowing the licensee or the licensee's attorney to review any video or audio tape record made of the events upon which the administrative action is based. Such review shall take place at a reasonable time designated by the law enforcement agency and shall be made at the location where the video or audio tape is kept. The licensee may obtain a copy of any such video or audio tape upon request and upon payment of a reasonable fee to the law enforcement agency, not to exceed \$25 per tape.

(g) Witnesses at the hearing shall be limited to the licensee, to any law enforcement officer who signed the certification form and to one other witness who was present at the time of the issuance of the certification and called by the licensee. The presence of the certifying officer or officers shall not be required, unless requested by the licensee at the time of making the request for the hearing. The examination of a law enforcement officer shall be restricted to the factual circumstances relied upon in the officer's certification.

(h) (1) If the officer certifies that the person refused the test, the scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether:

(A) A law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system;

(B) the person was in custody or arrested for an alcohol or drug related offense or was involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death;

(C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto; and

(D) the person refused to submit to and complete a test as requested by a law enforcement officer.

(2) If the officer certifies that the person failed a breath test, the scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether:

(A) A law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A.

8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system;

(B) the person was in custody or arrested for an alcohol or drug related offense or was involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death;

(C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto;

(D) the testing equipment used was certified by the Kansas department of health and environment;

(E) the person who operated the testing equipment was certified by the Kansas department of health and environment;

(F) the testing procedures used substantially complied with the procedures set out by the Kansas department of health and environment;

(G) the test result determined that the person had an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater in such person's breath; and

(H) the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle.

(3) If the officer certifies that the person failed a blood test, the scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether:

(A) A law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system;

(B) the person was in custody or arrested for an alcohol or drug related offense or was involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death;

(C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto;

(D) the testing equipment used was reliable;

(E) the person who operated the testing equipment was qualified;

(F) the testing procedures used were reliable;

(G) the test result determined that the person had an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater in such person's blood; and

(H) the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle.

(i) At a hearing pursuant to this section, or upon court review of an order entered at such a hearing, an affidavit of the custodian of records at the Kansas department of health and environment stating that the breath testing device was certified and the operator of such device was certified on the date of the test shall be admissible into evidence in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the certifying officer or employee of the Kansas department of health and environment had testified in person. A certified operator of a breath testing



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device shall be competent to testify regarding the proper procedures to be used in conducting the test.

(j) At a hearing pursuant to this section, or upon court review of an order entered at such a hearing, in which the report of blood test results have been prepared by the Kansas bureau of investigation or other forensic laboratory of a state or local law enforcement agency are to be introduced as evidence, the report, or a copy of the report, of the findings of the forensic examiner shall be admissible into evidence in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the forensic examiner who performed such examination, analysis, comparison or identification and prepared the report thereon had testified in person.

(k) At the hearing, the licensee has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to show that the facts set out in the officer's certification are false or insufficient and that the order suspending or suspending and restricting the licensee's driving privileges should be dismissed.

(l) Evidence at the hearing shall be limited to the following:

- (1) The documents set out in subsection (e);
- (2) the testimony of the licensee;
- (3) the testimony of any certifying officer;
- (4) the testimony of any witness present at the time of the issuance of the certification and called by the licensee;
- (5) any affidavits submitted from other witnesses;
- (6) any documents submitted by the licensee to show the existence of a medical condition, as described in K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto; and
- (7) any video or audio tape record of the events upon which the administrative action is based.

(m) After the hearing, the representative of the director shall enter an order affirming the order of suspension or suspension and restriction of driving privileges or for good cause appearing therefor, dismiss the administrative action. If the representative of the director enters an order affirming the order of suspension or suspension and restriction of driving privileges, the suspension or suspension and restriction shall begin on the 30th day after the effective date of the order of suspension or suspension and restriction. If the person whose privileges are suspended is a non-resident licensee, the license of the person shall be forwarded to the appropriate licensing authority in the person's state of residence if the result at the hearing is adverse to such person or if no timely request for a hearing is received.

(n) The representative of the director may issue an order at the close of the hearing or may take the matter under advisement and issue a hearing order at a later date. If the order is made at the close of the hearing, the licensee or the licensee's attorney shall be served with a copy of the order by the representative of the director. If the matter is taken under advisement or if the hearing was by telephone ~~or video~~ conference call, the licensee and any attorney

who appeared at the administrative hearing upon behalf of the licensee each shall be served with a copy of the hearing order by mail. Any law enforcement officer who appeared at the hearing also may be mailed a copy of the hearing order. The effective date of the hearing order shall be the date upon which the hearing order is served, whether served in person or by mail.

(o) The licensee may file a petition for review of the hearing order pursuant to K.S.A. 8-259, and amendments thereto. Upon filing a petition for review, the licensee shall serve the secretary of revenue with a copy of the petition and summons. Upon receipt of a copy of the petition for review by the secretary, the temporary license issued pursuant to subsection (b) shall be extended until the decision on the petition for review is final.

(p) Such review shall be in accordance with this section and the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions. To the extent that this section and any other provision of law conflicts, this section shall prevail. The petition for review shall be filed within 10 days after the effective date of the order. Venue of the action for review is the county where the person was arrested or the accident occurred, or, if the hearing was not conducted by telephone conference call, the county where the administrative proceeding was held. The action for review shall be by trial de novo to the court and the evidentiary restrictions of subsection (l) shall not apply to the trial de novo. The court shall take testimony, examine the facts of the case and determine whether the petitioner is entitled to driving privileges or whether the petitioner's driving privileges are subject to suspension or suspension and restriction under the provisions of this act. If the court finds that the grounds for action by the agency have been met, the court shall affirm the agency action.

(q) Upon review, the licensee shall have the burden to show that the decision of the agency should be set aside.

(r) Notwithstanding the requirement to issue a temporary license in K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, and the requirements to extend the temporary license in this section, any such temporary driving privileges are subject to restriction, suspension, revocation or cancellation as provided in K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto, or for other cause.

(s) Upon motion by a party, or on the court's own motion, the court may enter an order restricting the driving privileges allowed by the temporary license provided for in K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, and in this section. The temporary license also shall be subject to restriction, suspension, revocation or cancellation, as set out in K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto, or for other cause.

(t) The facts found by the hearing officer or by the district court upon a petition for review shall be independent of the determination of the same or similar facts in the adjudication of any criminal charges arising out of the same occurrence. The disposition of those

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criminal charges shall not affect the suspension or suspension and restriction to be imposed under this section.

(u) All notices affirming or canceling a suspension under this section, all notices of a hearing held under this section and all issuances of temporary driving privileges pursuant to this section shall be sent by first-class mail and a United States post office certificate of mailing shall be obtained therefor. All notices so mailed shall be deemed received three days after mailing, except that this provision shall not apply to any licensee where such application would result in a manifest injustice.

(v) The provisions of K.S.A. 60-206, and amendments thereto, regarding the computation of time shall ~~not~~ be applicable in determining the time for requesting an administrative hearing as set out in subsection (a) ~~but shall apply~~ and to the time for filing a petition for review pursuant to subsection (o) and K.S.A. 8-259, and amendments thereto. ~~“Calendar day” shall mean that every day shall be included in computations of time whether a weekday, Saturday, Sunday or holiday.~~

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 8-1560c is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1560c. (a) *Any conviction or forfeiture of bail or bond for violating a maximum posted or authorized speed limit of 30 miles per hour or more but not exceeding 54 miles per hour on any highway, by not more than six miles per hour, shall not be construed as a moving traffic violation for the purpose of K.S.A. 8-255, and amendments thereto.*

(b) Any conviction or forfeiture of bail or bond for violating the maximum posted or authorized speed limit of 55 miles per hour or more but not exceeding 70 miles per hour on any highway, by not more than 10 miles per hour, shall not be construed as a moving traffic violation for the purpose of K.S.A. 8-255, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 8-1560d is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1560d. (a) Convictions for violating a maximum posted speed limit of 55 miles per hour or more but not exceeding 70 miles per hour, by not more than 10 miles per hour in excess of such maximum speed limit, ~~shall not be a part of the public record and~~ *or a maximum posted speed limit of 30 miles per hour or more but not exceeding 54 miles per hour, by not more than six miles per hour in excess of such maximum speed limit, shall not be reported by the division and shall not be considered by any insurance company in determining the rate charged for any automobile liability insurance policy or whether to cancel any such policy under the provisions of subsection (4)(c)(7) of K.S.A. 40-277, and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-1567 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1567. (a) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state while:

(1) The alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath as shown by any competent evidence, including other competent evidence, as defined in paragraph (1) of

subsection (f) of K.S.A. 8-1013, and amendments thereto, is .08 or more;

(2) the alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath, as measured within two hours of the time of operating or attempting to operate a vehicle, is .08 or more;

(3) under the influence of alcohol to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle;

(4) under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle; or

(5) under the influence of a combination of alcohol and any drug or drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle.

(b) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state if the person is a habitual user of any narcotic, hypnotic, somnifacient or stimulating drug.

(c) If a person is charged with a violation of this section involving drugs, the fact that the person is or has been entitled to use the drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against the charge.

(d) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class B, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 48 consecutive hours nor more than six months' imprisonment, or in the court's discretion 100 hours of public service, and fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. The person convicted must serve at least 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment or 100 hours of public service either before or as a condition of any grant of probation or suspension, reduction of sentence or parole.

In addition, the court shall enter an order which requires that the person enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and drug safety action education program or treatment program as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, or both the education and treatment programs.

(e) On a second conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class A, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500. The person convicted must serve at least five consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.

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As a condition of any grant of probation, suspension of sentence or parole or of any other release, the person shall be required to enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

(f) (1) On the third conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. ~~The court may also require as a condition of parole that such person enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided by K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.~~ The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection paragraph may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.

(2) *The court may order that the term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections in a facility designated by the secretary for the provision of substance abuse treatment pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto. The person shall remain imprisoned at the state facility only while participating in the substance abuse treatment program designated by the secretary and shall be returned to the custody of the sheriff for execution of the balance of the term of imprisonment upon completion of or the person's discharge from the substance abuse treatment program. Custody of the person shall be returned to the sheriff for execution of the sentence imposed in the event the secretary of corrections determines: (A) That substance abuse treatment resources or the capacity of the facility designated by the secretary for the incarceration and treatment of the person is not available; (B) the person fails to meaningfully participate in the treatment program of the designated facility; (C) the person is disruptive to the security or operation of the designated facility; or (D) the medical or mental health condition of the person renders the person unsuitable for confinement at the designated facility. The determination by the secretary that the person either is not to be admitted into the designated facility or is to be transferred from the designated facility is not subject to review. The sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation expenses to and from the state correctional facility.*

*The court shall also require as a condition of parole that such person enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided by K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.*

(g) (1) On the fourth or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection paragraph may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 72 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program.

(2) *The court may order that the term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections in a facility designated by the secretary for the provision of substance abuse treatment pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto. The person shall remain imprisoned at the state facility only while participating in the substance abuse treatment program designated by the secretary and shall be returned to the custody of the sheriff for execution of the balance of the term of imprisonment upon completion of or the person's discharge from the substance abuse treatment program. Custody of the person shall be returned to the sheriff for execution of the sentence imposed in the event the secretary of corrections determines: (A) That substance abuse treatment resources or the capacity of the facility designated by the secretary for the incarceration and treatment of the person is not available; (B) the person fails to meaningfully participate in the treatment program of the designated facility; (C) the person is disruptive to the security or operation of the designated facility; or (D) the medical or mental health condition of the person renders the person unsuitable for confinement at the designated facility. The determination by the secretary that the person either is not to be admitted into the designated facility or is to be transferred from the designated facility is not subject to review. The sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation expenses to and from the state correctional facility.*

At the time of the filing of the judgment form or journal entry as required by K.S.A. 21-4620 or 22-3426, and amendments thereto, the court shall cause a certified copy to be sent to the officer having the offender in charge. The law enforcement agency maintaining custody and control of a defendant for imprisonment shall cause a certified copy of the judgment form or journal entry to be sent to the secretary of corrections within three business days of receipt of the judgment form or journal entry from the

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court and notify the secretary of corrections when the term of imprisonment expires and upon expiration of the term of imprisonment shall deliver the defendant to a location designated by the secretary. After the term of imprisonment imposed by the court, the person shall be placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections for a mandatory one-year period of postrelease supervision, which such period of postrelease supervision shall not be reduced. During such postrelease supervision, the person shall be required to participate in an inpatient or outpatient program for alcohol and drug abuse, including, but not limited to, an approved aftercare plan or mental health counseling, as determined by the secretary and satisfy conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board as provided by K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. Any violation of the conditions of such postrelease supervision may subject such person to revocation of postrelease supervision pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5217 et seq., and amendments thereto and as otherwise provided by law.

(h) Any person convicted of violating this section or an ordinance which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits who had ~~a child~~ *one or more children* under the age of 14 years in the vehicle at the time of the offense shall have such person's punishment enhanced by one month of imprisonment. This imprisonment must be served consecutively to any other *minimum mandatory* penalty imposed for a violation of this section or an ordinance which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits. *Any enhanced penalty imposed shall not exceed the maximum sentence allowable by law.* During the service of the ~~one month~~ enhanced penalty, the judge may order the person on house arrest, work release or other conditional release.

(i) The court may establish the terms and time for payment of any fines, fees, assessments and costs imposed pursuant to this section. Any assessment and costs shall be required to be paid not later than 90 days after imposed, and any remainder of the fine shall be paid prior to the final release of the defendant by the court.

(j) In lieu of payment of a fine imposed pursuant to this section, the court may order that the person perform community service specified by the court. The person shall receive a credit on the fine imposed in an amount equal to \$5 for each full hour spent by the person in the specified community service. The community service ordered by the court shall be required to be performed not later than one year after the fine is imposed or by an earlier date specified by the court. If by the required date the person performs an insufficient amount of community service to reduce to zero the portion of the fine required to be paid by the person, the remaining balance of the fine shall become due on that date.

(k) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (5), in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a ~~person~~ *convicted first conviction* of a violation of this section, the

court may order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.

(2) The court shall not order the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section if the motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.

(3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle or vehicles owned by a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) Whether the impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle would result in the loss of employment by the convicted person or a member of such person's family; and

(B) whether the ability of the convicted person or a member of such person's family to attend school or obtain medical care would be impaired.

(4) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.

(5) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than one year from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.

(l) (1) *Except as provided in paragraph (3), in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order that each motor vehicle owned or leased by the convicted person shall either be equipped with an ignition interlock device or be impounded or immobilized for a period of two years. The convicted person shall pay all costs associated with the installation, maintenance and removal of the ignition interlock device and all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.*

(2) *Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.*

(3) *As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than two years from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.*

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~~(m)~~ (m) The court shall report every conviction of a violation of this section and every diversion agreement entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings or a complaint alleging a violation of this section to the division. Prior to sentencing under the provisions of this section, the court shall request and shall receive from the division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state.

~~(n)~~ (n) For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section:

(1) "Conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of this section or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of this section;

(2) "conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of a law of another state or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings in a case alleging a violation of such law, ordinance or resolution;

(3) any convictions occurring during a person's lifetime shall be taken into account when determining the sentence to be imposed for a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent offender;

(4) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense; and

(5) a person may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for a violation of this section, and amendments thereto, or an ordinance which prohibits the acts of this section, and amendments thereto, only once during the person's lifetime.

~~(o)~~ (o) Upon conviction of a person of a violation of this section or a violation of a city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section, the division, upon receiving a report of conviction, shall suspend, restrict or suspend and restrict the person's driving privileges as provided by K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto.

~~(p)~~ (p) (1) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any city from enacting ordinances, or any county from adopting resolutions, declaring acts prohibited or made unlawful by this act as unlawful or prohibited in such city or county and prescribing penalties for violation thereof. Except as specifically provided by this subsection, the minimum penalty prescribed by any such ordinance or resolution shall not be less than the minimum penalty prescribed by this act for the same violation, and the maximum penalty in any such ordinance or resolution shall not exceed the maximum penalty prescribed for the same violation.

Any such ordinance or resolution shall authorize the court to order that the convicted person pay restitution to any victim who suffered loss due to the violation for which the person was convicted. Except as provided in

paragraph (5), any such ordinance or resolution may require or authorize the court to order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.

(2) The court shall not order the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section if the motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.

(3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle or vehicles owned by a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) Whether the impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle would result in the loss of employment by the convicted person or a member of such person's family; and

(B) whether the ability of the convicted person or a member of such person's family to attend school or obtain medical care would be impaired.

(4) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.

(5) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than one year from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.

~~(q)~~ (q) No plea bargaining agreement shall be entered into nor shall any judge approve a plea bargaining agreement entered into for the purpose of permitting a person charged with a violation of this section, or a violation of any ordinance of a city or resolution of any county in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by this section, to avoid the mandatory penalties established by this section or by the ordinance. For the purpose of this subsection, entering into a diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 12-4413 et seq. or 22-2906 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall not constitute plea bargaining.

~~(r)~~ (r) The alternatives set out in subsections (a)(1), (a)(2) and (a)(3) may be pleaded in the alternative, and the state, city or county, but shall not be required to, may elect one or two of the three prior to submission of the case to the fact finder.

~~(s)~~ (s) Upon a fourth or subsequent conviction, the judge of any court in which any person is convicted of violating this section, may revoke the person's license plate or temporary registration certificate of the motor vehicle driven during the violation of this section for a period of one year. Upon revoking any license plate or temporary

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registration certificate pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require that such license plate or temporary registration certificate be surrendered to the court.

(t) For the purpose of this section: (1) "Alcohol concentration" means the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath.

(2) "Imprisonment" shall include any restrained environment in which the court and law enforcement agency intend to retain custody and control of a defendant and such environment has been approved by the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city.

(3) "Drug" includes toxic vapors as such term is defined in K.S.A. 65-4165, and amendments thereto.

(u) The amount of the increase in fines as specified in this section shall be remitted by the clerk of the district court to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of remittance of the increase provided in this act, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury and the state treasurer shall credit 50% to the community alcoholism and intoxication programs fund and 50% to the department of corrections alcohol and drug abuse treatment fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury.

(v) Upon every conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order such person to submit to a presentence alcohol and drug abuse evaluation pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto. Such presentence evaluation shall be made available, and shall be considered by the sentencing court.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4704 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4704. (a) For purposes of sentencing, the following sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes shall be applied in felony cases for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993:

SENTENCING RANGE - NONDRUG OFFENSES										
Category	A 3 + Felony Felonies	B 2 Felony Felonies	C 1 Person & 1 Felony Felonies	D 1 Felony Felonies	E 3 + Felony Felonies	F 2 Felony Felonies	G 1 Felony Felonies	H 2 + Felony Felonies	I 1 Felony Felonies	J 1 Felony Felonies
I	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
II	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
III	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
IV	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
V	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
VI	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
VII	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
VIII	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
IX	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
X	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165

(b) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. Sentences expressed in such grid represent months of imprisonment.

(c) The sentencing guidelines grid is a two-dimensional crime severity and criminal history classification tool. The grid's vertical axis is the crime severity scale which classifies current crimes of conviction. The grid's horizontal axis is the criminal history scale which classifies criminal histories.

(d) The sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes as provided in this section defines presumptive punishments for felony convictions, subject to judicial discretion to deviate for substantial and compelling reasons and impose a different sentence in recognition of aggravating and mitigating factors as provided in this act. The appropriate punishment for a felony conviction should depend on the severity of the crime of conviction when compared to all other crimes and the offender's criminal history.

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(e) (1) The sentencing court has discretion to sentence at any place within the sentencing range. The sentencing judge shall select the center of the range in the usual case and reserve the upper and lower limits for aggravating and mitigating factors insufficient to warrant a departure.

(2) In presumptive imprisonment cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the complete sentence which shall include the prison sentence, the maximum potential reduction to such sentence as a result of good time and the period of postrelease supervision at the sentencing hearing. Failure to pronounce the period of postrelease supervision shall not negate the existence of such period of postrelease supervision.

(3) In presumptive nonprison cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the prison sentence as well as the duration of the nonprison sanction at the sentencing hearing.

(f) Each grid block states the presumptive sentencing range for an offender whose crime of conviction and criminal history place such offender in that grid block. If an offense is classified in a grid block below the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be nonimprisonment. If an offense is classified in a grid block above the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be imprisonment. If an offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:

(1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and

(2) the recommended treatment program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or

(3) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of an optional nonprison sentence if the offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(g) The sentence for the violation of K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer or K.S.A. 21-3415, and amendments thereto, aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer and amendments thereto which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional non-prison sentence, if the offense is classified in grid block 6-H or 6-I, shall not be considered departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(h) When a firearm is used to commit any person felony, the offender's sentence shall be presumed

imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(i) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall be as provided by the specific mandatory sentencing requirements of that section and shall not be subject to the provisions of this section or K.S.A. 21-4707 and amendments thereto. If because of the offender's criminal history classification the offender is subject to presumptive imprisonment or if the judge departs from a presumptive probation sentence and the offender is subject to imprisonment, the provisions of this section and K.S.A. 21-4707, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section, the term of imprisonment imposed for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections, *except that the term of imprisonment for felony violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, may be served in a state correctional facility designated by the secretary of corrections if the secretary determines that substance abuse treatment resources and facility capacity is available. The secretary's determination regarding the availability of treatment resources and facility capacity shall not be subject to review.*

(j) (1) The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current convicted crime carries a presumptive term of imprisonment shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term. The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current conviction carries a presumptive nonprison term shall be presumed imprisonment and shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as used in this subsection, "persistent sex offender" means a person who: (A) (i) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto; and (ii) at the time of the conviction under paragraph (A) (i) has at least one conviction for a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government; or (B) (i) has been convicted of rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto; and (ii) at



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the time of the conviction under paragraph (B) (i) has at least one conviction for rape in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (2)(B), the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person whose current convicted crime is a severity level 1 or 2 felony.

(k) If it is shown at sentencing that the offender committed any felony violation for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal. As used in this subsection, "criminal street gang" means any organization, association or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, whose members, individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.

(l) The sentence for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3715 and amendments thereto when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-3715 or 21-3716 and amendments thereto shall be presumed imprisonment.

(m) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 22-4903 or subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-3812, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. If an offense under such sections is classified in grid blocks 5-E, 5-F, 5-G, 5-H or 5-I, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:

(1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism, such program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or

(2) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of an optional nonprison sentence pursuant to this section shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 8-235, 8-1002, 8-1020, 8-1560c and 8-1560d and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-262, 8-1001, 8-1014, 8-1567 and 21-4704 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### SENATE BILL No. 52

AN ACT concerning the civil commitment of certain persons; relating to sexually violent predators; relating to rights of such predators; providing for reimbursement for costs of determination; amending K.S.A. 59-2978, 59-29a04, 59-29a08 and 59-29a12 and repealing the existing sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

New Section 1. (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Patient" means any individual:

(A) Who is receiving services for mental illness and who is admitted, detained, committed, transferred or placed in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services under the authority of K.S.A. 22-3219, 22-3302, 22-3303, 22-3428a, 22-3429, 22-3430, 59-29a05, 75-5209 and 76-1306, and amendments thereto.

(B) In the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services after being found a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, including any sexually violent predator placed on transitional release.

(2) "Restraints" means the application of any devices, other than human force alone, to any part of the body of the patient for the purpose of preventing the patient from causing injury to self or others.

(3) "Seclusion" means the placement of a patient, alone, in a room, where the patient's freedom to leave is restricted and where the patient is not under continuous observation.

(b) Each patient shall have the following rights:

(1) Upon admission or commitment, be informed orally and in writing of the patient's rights under this section. Copies of this section shall be posted conspicuously in each patient area, and shall be available to the patient's guardian and immediate family.

(2) The right to refuse to perform labor which is of financial benefit to the facility in which the patient is receiving treatment or service. Privileges or release from the facility may not be conditioned upon the performance of any labor which is regulated by this subsection. Tasks of a personal housekeeping nature are not considered compensable labor. Patients may voluntarily engage in therapeutic labor which is of financial benefit to the facility if such labor is compensated in accordance with a plan approved by the department and if:



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(A) The specific labor is an integrated part of the patient's treatment plan approved as a therapeutic activity by the professional staff member responsible for supervising the patient's treatment;

(B) the labor is supervised by a staff member who is qualified to oversee the therapeutic aspects of the activity;

(C) the patient has given written informed consent to engage in such labor and has been informed that such consent may be withdrawn at any time; and

(D) the labor involved is evaluated for its appropriateness by the staff of the facility at least once every 120 days.

(3) A right to receive prompt and adequate treatment, rehabilitation and educational services appropriate for such patient's condition, within the limits of available state and federal funds.

(4) Have the right to be informed of such patient's treatment and care and to participate in the planning of such treatment and care.

(5) Have the following rights, under the following procedures, to refuse medication and treatment:

(A) Have the right to refuse all medication and treatment except as ordered by a court or in a situation in which the medication or treatment is necessary to prevent serious physical harm to the patient or to others. Except when medication or medical treatment has been ordered by the court or is necessary to prevent serious physical harm to others as evidenced by a recent overt act, attempt or threat to do such harm, a patient may refuse medications and medical treatment if the patient is a member of a recognized religious organization and the religious tenets of such organization prohibit such medications and treatment.

(B) Medication may not be used as punishment, for the convenience of staff, as a substitute for a treatment program, or in quantities that interfere with a patient's treatment program.

(C) Patients will have the right to have explained the nature of all medications prescribed, the reason for the prescription and the most common side effects and, if requested, the nature of any other treatments ordered.

(6) Except as provided in paragraph (2), have a right to be free from physical restraint and seclusion.

(A) Restraints or seclusion shall not be applied to a patient unless it is determined by the superintendent of the treatment facility or a physician or licensed psychologist to be necessary to prevent immediate substantial bodily injury to the patient or others and that other alternative methods to prevent such injury are not sufficient to accomplish this purpose. Restraint or seclusion shall never be used as a punishment or for the convenience of staff. The extent of the restraint or seclusion applied to the patient shall be the least restrictive measure necessary to prevent such injury to the patient or others, and the use of restraint or seclusion in a treatment facility shall not exceed three hours without medical reevaluation. When

restraints or seclusion are applied, there shall be monitoring of the patient's condition at a frequency determined by the treating physician or licensed psychologist, which shall be no less than once per each 15 minutes. The superintendent of the treatment facility or a physician or licensed psychologist shall sign a statement explaining the treatment necessity for the use of any restraint or seclusion and shall make such statement a part of the permanent treatment record of the patient.

(B) The provisions of clause (A) shall not prevent:

(i) The use of seclusion as part of a treatment methodology that calls for time out when the patient is refusing to participate in a treatment or has become disruptive of a treatment process.

(ii) Patients may be restrained for security reasons during transport to or from the patient's building, including transport to another treatment facility. Any patient committed or transferred to a hospital or other health care facility for medical care may be isolated for security reasons within locked facilities in the hospital.

(iii) Patients may be locked or restricted in such patient's room during the night shift, if such patient resides in a unit in which each room is equipped with a toilet and sink or if the patients who do not have toilets in the rooms shall be given an opportunity to use a toilet at least once every hour, or more frequently if medically indicated.

(iv) Patients may be locked in such patient's room for a period of time no longer than one hour during each change of shift by staff to permit staff review of patient needs.

(v) Patients may also be locked in such patient's room on a unit-wide or facility-wide basis as an emergency measure as needed for security purposes to deal with an escape or attempted escape, the discovery of a dangerous weapon in the unit or facility or the receipt of reliable information that a dangerous weapon is in the unit or facility, or to prevent or control a riot or the taking of a hostage. A unit-wide or facility-wide emergency isolation order may only be authorized by the superintendent of the facility where the order is applicable or the superintendent's designee. A unit-wide or facility-wide emergency isolation order shall be approved within one hour after it is authorized by the superintendent or the superintendent's designee. An emergency order for unit-wide or facility-wide isolation may only be in effect for the period of time needed to preserve order while dealing with the situation and may not be used as a substitute for adequate staffing. During a period of unit-wide or facility-wide isolation, the status of each patient shall be reviewed every 30 minutes to ensure the safety and comfort of the patient, and each patient who is locked in a room without a toilet shall be given an opportunity to use a toilet at least once every hour, or more frequently if medically indicated. The facility shall have a written policy covering the use of isolation that ensures that the dignity of the

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individual is protected, that the safety of the individual is secured, and that there is regular, frequent monitoring by trained staff to care for bodily needs as may be required.

(vi) Individual patients who are referred by the court or correctional facilities for criminal evaluations may be placed in administrative confinement for security reasons and to maintain proper institutional management when treatment can not be addressed through routine psychiatric methods. Administrative confinement of individuals shall be limited to only patients that demonstrate or threaten substantial injury to other patients or staff and when there are no clinical interventions available that will be effective to maintain a safe and therapeutic environment for both patients and staff. Administrative confinement shall not be used for any patient who is actively psychotic or likely to be psychologically harmed. The status of each patient shall be reviewed every 15 minutes to ensure the safety and comfort of the patient. The patient shall be afforded all patient rights including being offered a minimum of one hour of supervised opportunity for personal hygiene, exercise and to meet other personal needs.

(7) The right not to be subject to such procedures as psychosurgery, electroshock therapy, experimental medication, aversion therapy or hazardous treatment procedures without the written consent of the patient or the written consent of a parent or legal guardian, if such patient is a minor or has a legal guardian provided that the guardian has obtained authority to consent to such from the court which has venue over the guardianship following a hearing held for that purpose.

(8) The right to individual religious worship within the facility if the patient desires such an opportunity. The provisions for worship shall be available to all patients on a nondiscriminatory basis. No individual may be coerced into engaging in any religious activities.

(9) A right to a humane psychological and physical environment within the hospital facilities. All facilities shall be designed to afford patients with comfort and safety, to promote dignity and ensure privacy. Facilities shall also be designed to make a positive contribution to the effective attainment of the treatment goals of the hospital.

(10) The right to confidentiality of all treatment records, and as permitted by other applicable state or federal laws, have the right to inspect and to receive a copy of such records.

(11) Except as otherwise provided, have a right to not be filmed or taped, unless the patient signs an informed and voluntary consent that specifically authorizes a named individual or group to film or tape the patient for a particular purpose or project during a specified time period. The patient may specify in such consent periods during which, or situations in which, the patient may not be filmed or taped. If a patient is legally incompetent, such consent shall be granted on behalf of the patient by

the patient's guardian. A patient may be filmed or taped for security purposes without the patient's consent.

(12) The right to be informed in writing upon or at a reasonable time after admission, of any liability that the patient or any of the patient's relatives may have for the cost of the patient's care and treatment and of the right to receive information about charges for care and treatment services.

(13) The right to be treated with respect and recognition of the patient's dignity and individuality by all employees of the treatment facility.

(14) Patients have an unrestricted right to send sealed mail and receive sealed mail to or from legal counsel, the courts, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the superintendent of the treatment facility, the agency designated as the developmental disabilities protection and advocacy agency pursuant to P.L. 94-103, as amended, private physicians and licensed psychologists, and have reasonable access to letter-writing materials.

(15) The right as specified under clause (A) to send and receive sealed mail, subject to the limitations specified under clause (B):

(A) A patient shall also have a right to send sealed mail and receive sealed mail to or from other persons, subject to physical examination in the patient's presence if there is reason to believe that such communication contains contraband materials or objects that threaten the security of patients or staff. The officers and staff of a facility may not read any mail covered by this clause.

(B) The above rights to send and receive sealed and confidential mail are subject to the following limitations:

(i) An officer or employee of the facility at which the patient is placed may delay delivery of the mail to the patient for a reasonable period of time to verify whether the person named as the sender actually sent the mail; may open the mail and inspect it for contraband outside the presence of the patient; or may, if the officer or staff member cannot determine whether the mail contains contraband, return the mail to the sender along with notice of the facility mail policy.

(ii) The superintendent of the facility or the superintendent's designee may, in accordance with the standards and the procedure under subsection (c) for denying a right for cause, authorize a member of the facility treatment staff to read the mail, if the superintendent or the superintendent's designee has reason to believe that the mail could pose a threat to security at the facility or seriously interfere with the treatment, rights, or safety of the patient or others.

(iii) Residents may be restricted in receiving in the mail items deemed to be pornographic, offensive or which is deemed to jeopardize their individual treatment or that of others.

(16) Reasonable access to a telephone to make and receive telephone calls within reasonable limits.

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(17) Be permitted to use and wear such patient's own clothing and personal possessions, including toilet articles, or be furnished with an adequate allowance of clothes if none are available. Provision shall be made to launder the patient's clothing.

(18) Be provided a reasonable amount of individual secure storage space for private use.

(19) Reasonable protection of privacy in such matters as toileting and bathing.

(20) Be permitted to see a reasonable number of visitors who do not pose a threat to the security or therapeutic climate of other patients or the facility.

(21) The right to present grievances under the procedures established by each facility on the patient's own behalf or that of others to the staff or superintendent of the treatment facility without justifiable fear of reprisal and to communicate, subject to paragraph (14), with public officials or with any other person without justifiable fear of reprisal.

(22) The right to spend such patient's money as such patient chooses, except to the extent that authority over the money is held by another, including the parent of a minor, a court-appointed guardian of the patient's estate or a representative payee. A treatment facility may, as a part of its security procedures, use a patient trust account in lieu of currency that is held by a patient and may establish reasonable policies governing patient account transactions.

(c) A patient's rights guaranteed under subsections (b)(15) to (b)(21) may be denied for cause after review by the superintendent of the facility or the superintendent's designee, and may be denied when medically or therapeutically contraindicated as documented by the patient's physician or licensed psychologist in the patient's treatment record. The individual shall be informed in writing of the grounds for withdrawal of the right and shall have the opportunity for a review of the withdrawal of the right in an informal hearing before the superintendent of the facility or the superintendent's designee. There shall be documentation of the grounds for withdrawal of rights in the patient's treatment record. After an informal hearing is held, a patient or such patient's representative may petition for review of the denial of any right under this subsection through the use of the grievance procedure provided in subsection (d).

(d) The department of social and rehabilitation services shall establish procedures to assure protection of patients' rights guaranteed under this section.

(e) No person may intentionally retaliate or discriminate against any patient or employee for contacting or providing information to any state official or to an employee of any state protection and advocacy agency, or for initiating, participating in, or testifying in a grievance procedure or in an action for any remedy authorized under this section.

(f) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to article 29a of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 2. (a) There is hereby created in the state treasury the sexually violent predator expense fund which shall be administered by the attorney general. All moneys credited to such fund shall be used to reimburse counties under K.S.A. 59-29a04, and amendments thereto, responsible for the costs related to determining whether a person may be a sexually violent predator.

(b) All expenditures from the sexually violent predator expense fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the attorney general or the attorney general's designee.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 59-2978 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2978. (a) Every patient being treated in any treatment facility, in addition to all other rights preserved by the provisions of this act, shall have the following rights:

(1) To wear the patient's own clothes, keep and use the patient's own personal possessions including toilet articles and keep and be allowed to spend the patient's own money;

(2) to communicate by all reasonable means with a reasonable number of persons at reasonable hours of the day and night, including both to make and receive confidential telephone calls, and by letter, both to mail and receive unopened correspondence, except that if the head of the treatment facility should deny a patient's right to mail or to receive unopened correspondence under the provisions of subsection (b), such correspondence shall be opened and examined in the presence of the patient;

(3) to conjugal visits if facilities are available for such visits;

(4) to receive visitors in reasonable numbers and at reasonable times each day;

(5) to refuse involuntary labor other than the housekeeping of the patient's own bedroom and bathroom, provided that nothing herein shall be construed so as to prohibit a patient from performing labor as a part of a therapeutic program to which the patient has given their written consent and for which the patient receives reasonable compensation;

(6) not to be subject to such procedures as psychosurgery, electroshock therapy, experimental medication, aversion therapy or hazardous treatment procedures without the written consent of the patient or the written consent of a parent or legal guardian, if such patient is a minor or has a legal guardian provided that the guardian has obtained authority to consent to such from the court which has venue over the guardianship following a hearing held for that purpose;

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(7) to have explained, the nature of all medications prescribed, the reason for the prescription and the most common side effects and, if requested, the nature of any other treatments ordered;

(8) to communicate by letter with the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the head of the treatment facility and any court, attorney, physician, psychologist, or minister of religion, including a Christian Science practitioner. All such communications shall be forwarded at once to the addressee without examination and communications from such persons shall be delivered to the patient without examination;

(9) to contact or consult privately with the patient's physician or psychologist, minister of religion, including a Christian Science practitioner, legal guardian or attorney at any time and if the patient is a minor, their parent;

(10) to be visited by the patient's physician, psychologist, minister of religion, including a Christian Science practitioner, legal guardian or attorney at any time and if the patient is a minor, their parent;

(11) to be informed orally and in writing of their rights under this section upon admission to a treatment facility; and

(12) to be treated humanely consistent with generally accepted ethics and practices.

(b) The head of the treatment facility may, for good cause only, restrict a patient's rights under this section, except that the rights enumerated in subsections (a)(5) through (a)(12), and the right to mail any correspondence which does not violate postal regulations, shall not be restricted by the head of the treatment facility under any circumstances. Each treatment facility shall adopt regulations governing the conduct of all patients being treated in such treatment facility, which regulations shall be consistent with the provisions of this section. A statement explaining the reasons for any restriction of a patient's rights shall be immediately entered on such patient's medical record and copies of such statement shall be made available to the patient or to the parent, or legal guardian if such patient is a minor or has a legal guardian, and to the patient's attorney. In addition, notice of any restriction of a patient's rights shall be communicated to the patient in a timely fashion.

(c) Any person willfully depriving any patient of the rights protected by this section, except for the restriction of such rights in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) or in accordance with a properly obtained court order, shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

*(d) The provisions of this section do not apply to persons civilly committed to a treatment facility as a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 59-29a04 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-29a04. (a) When it appears that the person presently confined may be a sexually violent predator and the prosecutor's review committee appointed as provided

in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 59-29a03, and amendments thereto, has determined that the person meets the definition of a sexually violent predator, the attorney general, within 75 days of the date the attorney general received the written notice by the agency of jurisdiction as provided in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 59-29a03, and amendments thereto, may file a petition in the county where the person was convicted of or charged with a sexually violent offense alleging that the person is a sexually violent predator and stating sufficient facts to support such allegation.

(b) The provisions of this section are not jurisdictional, and failure to comply with such provisions in no way prevents the attorney general from proceeding against a person otherwise subject to the provision of K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto.

*(c) Whenever a determination is made regarding whether a person may be a sexually violent predator, the county responsible for the costs incurred, including, but not limited to costs of investigation, prosecution, defense, juries, witness fees and expenses, expert fees and expenses and other expenses related to determining whether a person may be a sexually violent predator shall be reimbursed for such costs by the office of the attorney general from the sexually violent predator expense fund. The attorney general shall develop and implement a procedure to provide such reimbursements. If there are no moneys available in such fund to pay any such reimbursements, the county may file a claim against the state pursuant to article 9 of chapter 46, of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 59-29a08 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-29a08. (a) Each person committed under K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall have a current examination of the person's mental condition made once every year. The secretary shall provide the committed person with an annual written notice of the person's right to petition the court for release over the secretary's objection. The notice shall contain a waiver of rights. The secretary shall also forward the annual report, as well as the annual notice and waiver form, to the court that committed the person under K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto. The person may retain, or if the person is indigent and so requests the court may appoint a qualified professional person to examine such person, and such expert or professional person shall have access to all records concerning the person. The court that committed the person under K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall then conduct an annual review of the status of the committed person's mental condition. The committed person shall have a right to have an attorney represent the person at the hearing but the person is not entitled to be present at the hearing.

(b) Nothing contained in K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall prohibit the person from

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otherwise petitioning the court for discharge at this hearing.

(c) (1) If the court at the hearing determines that probable cause exists to believe that the person's mental abnormality or personality disorder has so changed that the person is safe to be placed in transitional release, then the court shall set a hearing on the issue.

(2) *The court may order and hold a hearing when: (A) There is current evidence from an expert or professional person that an identified physiological change to the committed person, such as paralysis, stroke or dementia, that renders the committed person unable to commit a sexually violent offense and this change is permanent; and*

*(B) the evidence presents a change in condition since the person's last hearing.*

(3) At ~~the~~ either hearing, the committed person shall be entitled to be present and entitled to the benefit of all constitutional protections that were afforded the person at the initial commitment proceeding. The attorney general shall represent the state and shall have a right to a jury trial and to have the committed person evaluated by experts chosen by the state. The committed person shall also have the right to have experts evaluate the person on the person's behalf and the court shall appoint an expert if the person is indigent and requests an appointment. The burden of proof at ~~the~~ either hearing shall be upon the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the committed person's mental abnormality or personality disorder remains such that the person is not safe to be placed in transitional release and if transitionally released is likely to engage in acts of sexual violence.

(d) If, after the hearing, the court or jury is convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the person is not appropriate for transitional release, the court shall order that the person remain in secure commitment. Otherwise, the court shall order that the person be placed in transitional release.

(e) If the court determines that the person should be placed in transitional release, the secretary shall transfer the person to the transitional release program. The secretary may contract for services to be provided in the transitional release program. During any period the person is in transitional release, that person shall comply with any rules or regulations the secretary may establish for this program and every directive of the treatment staff of the transitional release program.

(f) At any time during which the person is in the transitional release program and the treatment staff determines that the person has violated any rule, regulation or directive associated with the transitional release program, the treatment staff may remove the person from the transitional release program and return the person to the secure commitment facility, or may request the district court to issue an emergency ex parte order directing any law enforcement officer to take the

person into custody and return the person to the secure commitment facility. Any such request may be made verbally or by telephone, but shall be followed in written or facsimile form delivered to the court by not later than 5:00 p.m. of the first day the district court is open for the transaction of business after the verbal or telephonic request was made.

(g) Upon the person being returned to the secure commitment facility from the transitional release program, notice thereof shall be given by the secretary to the court. The court shall set the matter for a hearing within two working days of receipt of notice of the person's having been returned to the secure commitment facility and cause notice thereof to be given to the attorney general, the person and the secretary. The attorney general shall have the burden of proof to show probable cause that the person violated conditions of transitional release. The hearing shall be to the court. At the conclusion of the hearing the court shall issue an order returning the person to the secure commitment facility or to the transitional release program, and may order such other further conditions with which the person must comply if the person is returned to the transitional release program.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 59-29a12 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-29a12. (a) *For state budgetary purposes*, the secretary shall be responsible for all cost relating to the evaluation and treatment of persons committed to the secretary's custody under any provision of this act. *Payment for the maintenance, care and treatment of any such committed person shall be paid by the person, by the conservator of such person's estate or by any person bound by law to support such person.* Reimbursement may be obtained by the secretary for the cost of care and treatment, including placement in transitional release, of persons committed to the secretary's custody pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2006, and amendments thereto.

(b) *When a court orders a person committed to the secretary's custody under any provision of this act to appear at a court proceeding, the county where such court is located shall be responsible for the transportation, security and control of such person and all costs involved. The secretary shall not be required to provide an employee to travel with the committed person.*

(c) *Except as provided further, when a court proceeding is initiated by the committed person, such person shall be responsible for making all arrangements concerning the transportation, security and control of such person and all costs involved. The secretary shall review and approve all arrangements prior to the court proceeding. The secretary may deny the arrangements if such arrangements fail to meet security standards. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a08, and amendments thereto.*

(d) *The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations to implement this section.*

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Sec. 7. K.S.A. 59-2978, 59-29a04, 59-29a08 and 59-29a12 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### SENATE BILL No. 53

AN ACT relating to civil procedure; concerning certain dormant judgments; amending K.S.A. 60-2403 and repealing the existing section.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 60-2403 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-2403. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (d), if a renewal affidavit is not filed or if execution, including any garnishment proceeding, support enforcement proceeding or proceeding in aid of execution, is not issued, within five years from the date of the entry of any judgment in any court of record in this state, including judgments in favor of the state or any municipality in the state, or within five years from the date of any order reviving the judgment or, if five years have intervened between the date of the last renewal affidavit filed or execution proceedings undertaken on the judgment and the time of filing another renewal affidavit or undertaking execution proceedings on it, the judgment, including court costs and fees therein shall become dormant, and shall cease to operate as a lien on the real estate of the judgment debtor. Except as provided in subsection (b), when a judgment becomes and remains dormant for a period of two years, it shall be the duty of the ~~clerk of the court~~ judge to release the judgment of record when requested to do so.

(2) A “renewal affidavit” is a statement under oath, signed by the judgment creditor or the judgment creditor’s attorney, filed in the proceedings in which the judgment was entered and stating the remaining balance due and unpaid on the judgment.

(3) A “support enforcement proceeding” means any civil proceeding to enforce any judgment for payment of child support or maintenance and includes, but is not limited to, any income withholding proceeding under the income withholding act, K.S.A. 23-4,105 through 23-4,118 and amendments thereto, or the interstate income withholding act, K.S.A. 23-4,125 through 23-4,137 and amendments thereto, any contempt proceeding and any civil proceeding under the revised uniform reciprocal enforcement of support act (1968), K.S.A. 23-457 *et seq.* and amendments thereto.

(b) (1) If a judgment for the support of a child becomes dormant before the child’s emancipation, it shall be the duty of the ~~clerk of the court~~ judge to release the judgment of record when requested to do so only if the judgment has remained dormant for the period prior to the

child’s emancipation plus two years. When, after the child’s emancipation, a judgment for the support of a child becomes and remains dormant for a period of two years, it shall be the duty of the ~~clerk of the court~~ judge to release the judgment of record when requested to do so.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to those judgments which have not become void as of July 1, 1988.

(c) The time within which action must be taken to prevent a judgment from becoming dormant does not run during any period in which the enforcement of the judgment by legal process is stayed or prohibited.

(d) If a renewal affidavit is not filed or if execution is not issued, within 10 years from the date of the entry of any judgment of restitution in any court of record in this state, the judgment, including court costs and fees therein shall become dormant, and shall cease to operate as a lien on the real estate of the judgment debtor. Except as provided in subsection (b), when a judgment becomes and remains dormant for a period of two years, it shall be the duty of the ~~clerk of the court~~ judge to release the judgment of record when requested to do so.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 60-2403 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### HOUSE Substitute for SENATE BILL No. 103

AN ACT concerning criminal procedure; amending K.S.A. 21-2501 and 22-2803 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-2511, 22-2802, 22-2807 and 75-724 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-2511a.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 21-2501 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-2501. (a) It is hereby made the duty of every sheriff, police department or countywide law enforcement agency in the state, immediately to cause two sets of fingerprint impressions *and one set of palm print impressions* to be made of a person who is arrested if the person:

(1) Is wanted for the commission of a felony. On or after July 1, 1993, fingerprints *and palm prints* shall be taken if the person is wanted for the commission of a felony or a class A or B misdemeanor or assault as defined in K.S.A. 21-3408 and amendments thereto or a violation of a county resolution which would be the equivalent of a class A or B misdemeanor or assault as defined in K.S.A. 21-3408 and amendments thereto under state law;

(2) is believed to be a fugitive from justice;

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(3) may be in the possession at the time of arrest of any goods or property reasonably believed to have been stolen by the person;

(4) is in possession of firearms or other concealed weapons, burglary tools, high explosives or other appliances believed to be used solely for criminal purposes;

(5) is wanted for any offense which involves sexual conduct prohibited by law or for violation of the uniform controlled substances act; or

(6) is suspected of being or known to be a habitual criminal or violator of the intoxicating liquor law.

(b) The court shall ensure, upon the offender's first appearance, or in any event before final disposition of a felony or an A or B misdemeanor or a violation of a county resolution which prohibits an act which is prohibited by a class A or B misdemeanor, that the offender has been processed ~~and~~, fingerprinted *and palm printed*.

(c) ~~Fingerprint~~ Impressions taken pursuant to this section shall be made on the forms provided by the department of justice of the United States or the Kansas bureau of investigation. The sheriff, police department or countywide law enforcement agency shall cause the impressions to be forwarded to the Kansas bureau of investigation at Topeka, Kansas, which shall forward one set of the impressions to the federal bureau of investigation, department of justice, at Washington, D.C. A comprehensive description of the person arrested and such other data and information as to the identification of such person as the department of justice and bureau of investigation require shall accompany the impressions.

(d) A sheriff, police department or countywide law enforcement agency may take and retain for its own use copies of ~~fingerprint~~ *such* impressions of a person specified in subsection (a), together with a comprehensive description and such other data and information as necessary to properly identify such person.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (a)(1), this section shall not be construed to include violators of any county resolution or municipal ordinance.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-2511 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-2511. (a) Any person convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of any felony; a violation of subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3508; a violation of K.S.A. 21-4310; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3424, and amendments thereto when the victim is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3515, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; or a violation of K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments

thereto; including an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of any such offenses provided in this subsection regardless of the sentence imposed, shall be required to submit specimens of blood or an oral or other biological sample authorized by the Kansas bureau of investigation to the Kansas bureau of investigation in accordance with the provisions of this act, if such person is:

(1) Convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in subsection (a) on or after the effective date of this act;

(2) ordered institutionalized as a result of being convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in subsection (a) on or after the effective date of this act; or

(3) convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in this subsection before the effective date of this act and is presently confined as a result of such conviction or adjudication in any state correctional facility or county jail or is presently serving a sentence under K.S.A. 21-4603, 21-4603d, 22-3717 or ~~38-1663~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Kansas bureau of investigation is authorized to obtain fingerprints and other identifiers for all persons, whether juveniles or adults, covered by this act.

(c) Any person required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) to provide such specimen or sample shall be ordered by the court to have such specimen or sample collected within 10 days after sentencing or adjudication:

(1) If placed directly on probation, that person must provide such specimen or sample, at a collection site designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Collection of specimens shall be conducted by qualified volunteers, contractual personnel or employees designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Failure to cooperate with the collection of the specimens and any deliberate act by that person intended to impede, delay or stop the collection of the specimens shall be punishable as contempt of court and constitute grounds to revoke probation;

(2) if sentenced to the secretary of corrections, such specimen or sample will be obtained as soon as practical upon arrival at the correctional facility; or

(3) if a juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the commissioner of juvenile justice, in a youth residential facility or in a juvenile correctional facility, such specimen or sample will be obtained as soon as practical upon arrival.

(d) Any person required by paragraph (a)(3) to provide such specimen or sample shall be required to provide such samples prior to final discharge or conditional release at a collection site designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Collection of specimens shall be conducted

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by qualified volunteers, contractual personnel or employees designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(e) (1) On and after January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008, any adult arrested or charged or juvenile placed in custody for or charged with the commission or attempted commission of any person felony or drug severity level 1 or 2 felony shall be required to submit such specimen or sample at the same time such person is fingerprinted pursuant to the booking procedure.

(2) On and after July 1, 2008, except as provided further, any adult arrested or charged or juvenile placed in custody for or charged with the commission or attempted commission of any felony; *a violation of subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3508; a violation of K.S.A. 21-4310; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3424, and amendments thereto, when the victim is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3515, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; or a violation of K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto;* shall be required to submit such specimen or sample at the same time such person is fingerprinted pursuant to the booking procedure.

(3) Prior to taking such samples, the arresting, charging or custodial law enforcement agency shall search the Kansas criminal history files through the Kansas criminal justice information system to determine if such person's sample is currently on file with the Kansas bureau of investigation. In the event that it cannot reasonably be established that a DNA sample for such person is on file at the Kansas bureau of investigation, the arresting, charging or custodial law enforcement agency shall cause a sample to be collected. If such person's sample is on file with the Kansas bureau of investigation, the law enforcement agency is not required to take the sample.

(4) If a court later determines that there was not probable cause for the arrest, charge or placement in custody, ~~the court shall send a copy of such determination to the Kansas bureau of investigation. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall forthwith remove such specimen or sample from the Kansas bureau of investigation database records or the charges are otherwise dismissed, and the case is not appealed, the Kansas bureau of investigation, upon petition by such person, shall expunge both the DNA sample and the profile record of such person.~~

(5) If ~~charges~~ a conviction against a person, who is required to submit such specimen or sample, ~~are dismissed, a conviction against such person~~ is expunged or a verdict of acquittal with regard to such person is returned, ~~the court shall send a copy of such order to the Kansas bureau of investigation shall, upon petition by~~

*such person, expunge both the DNA sample and the profile record of such person. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall forthwith destroy such specimen or sample, but retain the record in the Kansas bureau of investigation database.*

~~—(6) If a person, who is required to submit such specimen or sample, has not been charged and the statute of limitations on the crime charged has expired the prosecutor shall send documentation of such expiration to the Kansas bureau of investigation. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall forthwith destroy such specimen or sample, but retain the record in the Kansas bureau of investigation database.~~

~~—(f) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall provide all specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels and instructions necessary for the collection of oral or other biological samples. No person authorized by this section to collect oral or other biological samples, and no person assisting in the collection of these samples shall be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner according to rules and regulations promulgated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. The samples shall thereafter be forwarded to the Kansas bureau of investigation. The bureau shall analyze the samples to the extent allowed by funding available for this purpose. All persons required to register as offenders pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall be required to submit specimens of blood or an oral or other biological sample authorized by the Kansas bureau of investigation to the Kansas bureau of investigation in accordance with the provisions of this act.~~

(g) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall provide all specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels and instructions necessary for the collection of blood, *oral or other biological* samples. The collection of samples shall be performed in a medically approved manner. No person authorized by this section to withdraw blood, and no person assisting in the collection of these samples shall be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical practices. The withdrawal of blood for purposes of this act may be performed only by: (1) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a person acting under the supervision of any such licensed person; (2) a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse; or (3) any qualified medical technician including, but not limited to, an emergency medical technician-intermediate or mobile intensive care technician, as those terms are defined in K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, or a phlebotomist. The samples shall thereafter be forwarded to the Kansas bureau of investigation. The bureau shall analyze the samples to the extent allowed by funding available for this purpose.

(h) The DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) records and DNA samples shall be maintained by the Kansas bureau of



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investigation. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall establish, implement and maintain a statewide automated DNA databank and DNA database capable of, but not limited to, searching, matching and storing DNA records. The DNA database as established by this act shall be compatible with the procedures specified by the federal bureau of investigation's combined DNA index system (CODIS). The Kansas bureau of investigation shall participate in the CODIS program by sharing data and utilizing compatible test procedures, laboratory equipment, supplies and computer software.

(i) The DNA records obtained pursuant to this act shall be confidential and shall be released only to authorized criminal justice agencies. The DNA records shall be used only for law enforcement identification purposes or to assist in the recovery or identification of human remains from disasters or for other humanitarian identification purposes, including identification of missing persons.

(j) (1) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall be the state central repository for all DNA records and DNA samples obtained pursuant to this act. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall promulgate rules and regulations for: (A) The form and manner of the collection and maintenance of DNA samples;

(B) a procedure which allows the defendant to ~~request~~ *petition to expunge and destroy* the DNA samples ~~be destroyed and profile record~~ in the event of a dismissal of charges, expungement, or acquittal at trial ~~or statute of limitations expiration~~; and

(C) other procedures for the operation of this act.

(2) These rules and regulations also shall require compliance with national quality assurance standards to ensure that the DNA records satisfy standards of acceptance of such records into the national DNA identification index.

(3) The provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act shall apply to all actions taken under the rules and regulations so promulgated.

(k) The Kansas bureau of investigation is authorized to contract with third parties for the purposes of implementing this section. Any other party contracting to carry out the functions of this section shall be subject to the same restrictions and requirements of this section, insofar as applicable, as the bureau, as well as any additional restrictions imposed by the bureau.

(l) In the event that a person's DNA sample is lost or is not adequate for any reason, the person shall provide another sample for analysis.

(m) Any person who is subject to the requirements of this section, and who, after receiving notification of the requirement to provide a DNA specimen, knowingly refuses to provide such DNA specimen, shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 22-2802 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2802. (1) Any person charged with a crime shall, at the person's first appearance before a

magistrate, be ordered released pending preliminary examination or trial upon the execution of an appearance bond in an amount specified by the magistrate and sufficient to assure the appearance of such person before the magistrate when ordered and to assure the public safety. If the person is being bound over for a felony, the bond shall also be conditioned on the person's appearance in the district court or by way of a two-way electronic audio-video communication as provided in subsection ~~(14)~~ (14) at the time required by the court to answer the charge against such person and at any time thereafter that the court requires. Unless the magistrate makes a specific finding otherwise, if the person is being bonded out for a person felony or a person misdemeanor, the bond shall be conditioned on the person being prohibited from having any contact with the alleged victim of such offense for a period of at least 72 hours. The magistrate may impose such of the following additional conditions of release as will reasonably assure the appearance of the person for preliminary examination or trial:

(a) Place the person in the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to supervise such person;

(b) place restrictions on the travel, association or place of abode of the person during the period of release;

(c) impose any other condition deemed reasonably necessary to assure appearance as required, including a condition requiring that the person return to custody during specified hours;

(d) place the person under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto; or

(e) place the person under the supervision of a court services officer responsible for monitoring the person's compliance with any conditions of release ordered by the magistrate.

(2) In addition to any conditions of release provided in subsection (1), for any person charged with a felony, the magistrate may order such person to submit to a drug abuse examination and evaluation in a public or private treatment facility or state institution and, if determined by the head of such facility or institution that such person is a drug abuser or incapacitated by drugs, to submit to treatment for such drug abuse, as a condition of release.

(3) The appearance bond shall be executed with sufficient solvent sureties who are residents of the state of Kansas, unless the magistrate determines, in the exercise of such magistrate's discretion, that requiring sureties is not necessary to assure the appearance of the person at the time ordered.

(4) A deposit of cash in the amount of the bond may be made in lieu of the execution of the bond ~~by sureties pursuant to paragraph (3). Except as provided in paragraph (5), such deposit shall be in the full amount of the bond and in no event shall a deposit of cash in less than the full amount of bond be permitted. Any person charged with a crime who is released on a cash bond shall be entitled to a refund of all moneys paid for the~~

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*cash bond, after deduction of any outstanding restitution, costs, fines and fees, after the final disposition of the criminal case if the person complies with all requirements to appear in court. The court may not exclude the option of posting bond pursuant to paragraph (3).*

*(5) Except as provided further, the amount of the appearance bond shall be the same whether executed as described in subsection (3) or posted with a deposit of cash as described in subsection (4). When the appearance bond has been set at \$2,500 or less and the most serious charge against the person is a misdemeanor, a severity level 8, 9 or 10 nonperson felony, a drug severity level 4 felony or a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the magistrate may allow the person to deposit cash with the clerk in the amount of 10% of the bond, provided the person meets at least the following qualifications:*

- (A) Is a resident of the state of Kansas;*
- (B) has a criminal history score category of G, H or I;*
- (C) has no prior history of failure to appear for any court appearances;*
- (D) has no detainer or hold from any other jurisdiction;*
- (E) has not been extradited from, and is not awaiting extradition to, another state; and*
- (F) has not been detained for an alleged violation of probation.*

*(6) In the discretion of the court, a person charged with a crime may be released upon the person's own recognizance by guaranteeing payment of the amount of the bond for the person's failure to comply with all requirements to appear in court. The release of a person charged with a crime upon the person's own recognizance shall not require the deposit of any cash by the person.*

*(7) The court shall not impose any administrative fee.*

~~(5)~~ (8) In determining which conditions of release will reasonably assure appearance and the public safety, the magistrate shall, on the basis of available information, take into account the nature and circumstances of the crime charged; the weight of the evidence against the defendant; the defendant's family ties, employment, financial resources, character, mental condition, length of residence in the community, record of convictions, record of appearance or failure to appear at court proceedings or of flight to avoid prosecution; the likelihood or propensity of the defendant to commit crimes while on release, including whether the defendant will be likely to threaten, harass or cause injury to the victim of the crime or any witnesses thereto; and whether the defendant is on probation or parole from a previous offense at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offense.

~~(6)~~ (9) The appearance bond shall set forth all of the conditions of release.

~~(7)~~ (10) A person for whom conditions of release are imposed and who continues to be detained as a result of the person's inability to meet the conditions of release

shall be entitled, upon application, to have the conditions reviewed without unnecessary delay by the magistrate who imposed them. If the magistrate who imposed conditions of release is not available, any other magistrate in the county may review such conditions.

~~(8)~~ (11) A magistrate ordering the release of a person on any conditions specified in this section may at any time amend the order to impose additional or different conditions of release. If the imposition of additional or different conditions results in the detention of the person, the provisions of subsection (7) ~~(10)~~ shall apply.

~~(9)~~ (12) Statements or information offered in determining the conditions of release need not conform to the rules of evidence. No statement or admission of the defendant made at such a proceeding shall be received as evidence in any subsequent proceeding against the defendant.

~~(10)~~ (13) The appearance bond and any security required as a condition of the defendant's release shall be deposited in the office of the magistrate or the clerk of the court where the release is ordered. If the defendant is bound to appear before a magistrate or court other than the one ordering the release, the order of release, together with the bond and security shall be transmitted to the magistrate or clerk of the court before whom the defendant is bound to appear.

~~(11)~~ (14) Proceedings before a magistrate as provided in this section to determine the release conditions of a person charged with a crime including release upon execution of an appearance bond may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the defendant and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the defendant or defendant's counsel in the courtroom in the discretion of the court. The defendant may be accompanied by the defendant's counsel. The defendant shall be informed of the defendant's right to be personally present in the courtroom during such proceeding if the defendant so requests. Exercising the right to be present shall in no way prejudice the defendant.

~~(12)~~ (15) The magistrate may order the person to pay for any costs associated with the supervision of the conditions of release of the appearance bond in an amount not to exceed \$10 per week of such supervision.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 22-2803 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2803. A person who remains in custody after review of such person's application pursuant to subsection ~~(6) or (7)~~ (9) or (10) of K.S.A. 22-2802 and amendments thereto by a district magistrate judge may apply to a district judge of the judicial district in which the charge is pending to modify the order fixing conditions of release. Such motion shall be determined promptly.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 22-2807 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2807. (1) If ~~there is a breach of condition of~~ a defendant fails to appear as directed by the

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*court and guaranteed by an appearance bond, the court in which the bond is deposited shall declare a forfeiture of the bail.*

*(2) An appearance bond may only be forfeited by the court upon a failure to appear. If a defendant violates any other condition of bond, the bond may be revoked and the defendant remanded to custody. The magistrate shall forthwith set a new bond pursuant to requirements of K.S.A. 22-2802, and amendments thereto.*

*(3) The court may direct that a forfeiture be set aside, upon such conditions as the court may impose, if it appears that justice does not require the enforcement of the forfeiture. If the surety can prove that the defendant is incarcerated somewhere within the United States prior to judgment of default then the court shall set aside the forfeiture. Upon the defendant's return, the surety may be ordered to pay the costs of that return.*

*(3) (4) When a forfeiture has not been set aside, the court shall on motion enter a judgment of default and execution may issue thereon. If the forfeiture has been decreed by a district magistrate judge and the amount of the bond exceeds the limits of the civil jurisdiction prescribed by law for a district magistrate judge, the judge shall notify the chief judge in writing of the forfeiture and the matter shall be assigned to a district judge who, on motion, shall enter a judgment of default. By entering into a bond the obligors submit to the jurisdiction of any court having power to enter judgment upon default and irrevocably appoint the clerk of that court as their agent upon whom any papers affecting their liability may be served. Their liability may be enforced on motion without the necessity of an independent action. The motion and notice thereof may be served on the clerk of the court, who shall forthwith mail copies to the obligors to their last known addresses. No default judgment shall be entered against the obligor in an appearance bond until more than 10 days after notice is served as provided herein.*

*(4) (5) After entry of such judgment, the court may remit it in whole or in part under the conditions applying to the setting aside of forfeiture in subsection (2) (3).*

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-724 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-724. (a) Any person required to submit a sample pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-2511, and amendments thereto, upon conviction *or adjudication* shall pay a separate court cost of \$100 as a Kansas bureau of investigation DNA database fee.

(b) Such fees shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any and all fines and penalties otherwise provided for by law for such offense.

(c) Disbursements from the Kansas bureau of investigation DNA database fee deposited into the DNA database fee fund of the Kansas bureau of investigation shall be made for the following:

(1) Providing DNA laboratory services;

(2) the purchase and maintenance of equipment for use by the laboratory in performing DNA analysis; and

(3) education, training and scientific development of Kansas bureau of investigation personnel regarding DNA analysis.

(d) Expenditures from the DNA database *fee* fund shall be made upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the attorney general or by a person or persons designated by the attorney general.

(e) All fees shall be remitted to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the DNA database *fee* fund, which is hereby established in the state treasury.

(f) Fees received into this fund shall be supplemental to regular appropriations to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 21-2501 and 22-2803 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-2511, 21-2511a, 22-2802, 22-2807 and 75-724 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

**(Effective April 5, 2007)**

### **SENATE BILL No. 118**

AN ACT concerning children and minors; relating to children in need of care; amending K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2219 and 38-2249 and repealing the existing sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2249 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2249. (a) In all proceedings under this code, the rules of evidence of the code of civil procedure shall apply, except that no evidence relating to the condition of a child shall be excluded solely on the ground that the matter is or may be the subject of a physician-patient privilege, psychologist-client privilege or social worker-client privilege.

(b) The judge presiding at all hearings under this code shall not consider, ~~read~~ or rely upon any report not properly admitted according to the rules of evidence, except as provided by K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2219, and amendments thereto.

(c) In any proceeding in which a child less than 13 years of age is alleged to have been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected or sexually abused, a recording of an oral statement of the child, or of any witness less than 13 years of age, made before the proceeding began, is admissible in evidence if:

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(1) The court determines that the time, content and circumstances of the statement provide sufficient indicia of reliability;

(2) no attorney for any party or interested party is present when the statement is made;

(3) the recording is both visual and aural and is recorded on film, videotape or by other electronic means;

(4) the recording equipment is capable of making an accurate recording, the operator of the equipment is competent and the recording is accurate and has not been altered;

(5) the statement is not made in response to questioning calculated to lead the child to make a particular statement or is clearly shown to be the child's statement and not made solely as a result of a leading or suggestive question;

(6) every voice on the recording is identified;

(7) the person conducting the interview of the child in the recording is present at the proceeding and is available to testify or be cross-examined by any party or interested party; and

(8) each party or interested party to the proceeding is afforded an opportunity to view the recording before it is offered into evidence.

(d) On motion of any party to a proceeding pursuant to the code in which a child less than 13 years of age is alleged to have been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected or sexually abused, the court may order that the testimony of the child, or of any witness less than 13 years of age, be taken:

(1) In a room other than the courtroom and be televised by closed-circuit equipment in the courtroom to be viewed by the court and the parties and interested parties to the proceeding; or

(2) outside the courtroom and be recorded for showing in the courtroom before the court and the parties and interested parties to the proceeding if:

(A) The recording is both visual and aural and is recorded on film, videotape or by other electronic means;

(B) the recording equipment is capable of making an accurate recording, the operator of the equipment is competent and the recording is accurate and has not been altered;

(C) every voice on the recording is identified; and

(D) each party and interested party to the proceeding is afforded an opportunity to view the recording before it is shown in the courtroom.

(e) At the taking of testimony under subsection (d):

(1) Only an attorney for each party, interested party, the guardian *ad litem* for the child or other person whose presence would contribute to the welfare and well-being of the child and persons necessary to operate the recording or closed-circuit equipment may be present in the room with the child during the child's testimony;

(2) only the attorneys for the parties may question the child; and

(3) the persons operating the recording or closed-circuit equipment shall be confined to an adjacent room or behind a screen or mirror that permits such person to see and hear the child during the child's testimony, but does not permit the child to see or hear such person.

(f) If the testimony of a child is taken as provided by subsection (d), the child shall not be compelled to testify in court during the proceeding.

(g) (1) Any objection to a recording under subsection (d)(2) that such proceeding is inadmissible must be made by written motion filed with the court at least seven days before the commencement of the adjudicatory hearing. An objection under this subsection shall specify the portion of the recording which is objectionable and the reasons for the objection. Failure to file an objection within the time provided by this subsection shall constitute waiver of the right to object to the admissibility of the recording unless the court, in its discretion, determines otherwise.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any objection to admissibility for the reason that the recording has been materially altered.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2219 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2219. Evaluation of development or needs of child. (a) *Of the child.* (1) *Psychological or emotional.* During proceedings under this code, the court, on its own motion or the motion of the guardian *ad litem* for the child, a party or interested party, may order an evaluation and written report of the psychological or emotional development or needs of a child who is the subject of the proceedings. The court may refer the child to a state institution for the evaluation if the secretary advises the court that the facility is a suitable place to care for, treat or evaluate the child and that space is available. The expenses of transportation to and from the state facility may be paid as a part of the expenses of temporary care and custody. The child may be referred to a mental health center or qualified professional for evaluation and the expenses of the evaluation may be considered as expenses of the proceedings and assessed as provided in this code. If the court orders an evaluation as provided in this section, a parent of the child shall have the right to obtain an independent evaluation at the expense of the parent.

(2) *Medical.* During proceedings under this code, the court may order an examination and report of the medical condition and needs of a child who is the subject of the proceedings. The court may also order a report from any physician who has been attending the child stating the diagnosis, condition and treatment afforded the child.

(3) *Educational.* During proceedings under this code, the court may order the chief administrative officer of the school which the child attends or attended to provide to the court information that is readily available which the school officials believe would properly indicate the educational needs of the child. The order may direct that the school conduct an educational needs assessment of the

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child and send a report of the assessment to the court. The educational needs assessment may include a meeting involving any of the following: The child's parents; the child's teachers; the school psychologist; a school special services representative; a representative of the secretary; the child's court-appointed special advocate; the child's foster parents, legal guardian and permanent custodian; a court services officer; and other persons that the chief administrative officer of the school or the officer's designee considers appropriate.

(b) *Physical, psychological or emotional status of parent or custodian.* During proceedings under this code, the court may order: (1) An examination, evaluation and report of the physical, mental or emotional status or needs of a parent, a person residing with a parent or any person being considered as one to whom the court may grant custody; and

(2) written reports from any qualified person concerning the parenting skills or ability to provide for the physical, mental or emotional needs and future development of a child by a parent or any person being considered as one to whom the court may grant custody.

~~(c) *Court consideration.* Written reports and other materials relating to the examinations and evaluations under subsections (a) and (b) may be considered by the court after an adjudication or entry of an order of informal supervision, if introduced as evidence. If requested by any party or interested party in attendance, the court shall require the person preparing the report or other material to appear and testify.~~

~~(d)~~ (c) *Confidentiality of reports.* (1) *Reports of court ordered examination or evaluation.* No confidential relationship of physician and patient, psychologist and client or social worker and client shall arise from an examination or evaluation ordered by the court.

(2) *Report from private physician, psychologist or therapist.* When any interested party or party to proceedings under this code wishes the court to have the benefit of information or opinion from a physician, psychologist, registered marriage and family therapist or social worker with whom there is a confidential relationship, the party or interested party may waive the confidential relationship but restrict the information to be furnished or testimony to be given to those matters material to the issues before the court. If requested, the court may make an *in camera* examination of the proposed witness or the file of the proposed witness and excise any matters that are not material to the issues before the court.

(d) *Reports prepared by a court-appointed special advocate or by the secretary.* All reports prepared by a court-appointed special advocate or by the secretary shall be filed with the court and shall be made available as provided in subsection (e).

(e) *Availability of reports.* (1) All reports provided for in this section shall be filed with the court and shall be

*made available to counsel for any party or interested party prior to any scheduled hearing on any matter addressed by the report. If any party or interested party is not represented by counsel, the report shall be made available to that party.*

(2) All reports provided for in this section may be read by the court at any stage of a proceeding under this code, but no fact or conclusion derived from a report shall be used as the basis for an order of the court unless the information has been admitted into evidence following an opportunity for any party or interested party to examine, under oath, the person who prepared the report. If the court is in possession of a report that has not been offered into evidence, the court shall inquire whether there is an objection to admitting the report into evidence. If there is no objection, the court may admit the report into evidence.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2219 and 38-2249 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### SENATE BILL No. 129

AN ACT concerning schools; relating to certain school safety violations; amending K.S.A. 72-89c01 and 72-89c02 and repealing the existing sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 72-89c01 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-89c01. As used in K.S.A. 72-89c01 and 72-89c02, and amendments thereto:

(a) "Board of education" means the board of education of a unified school district or the governing authority of an accredited nonpublic school.

(b) "School" means a public school or an accredited nonpublic school.

(c) "Public school" means a school operated by a unified school district organized under the laws of this state.

(d) "Accredited nonpublic school" means a nonpublic school participating in the quality performance accreditation system.

(e) "Chief administrative officer of a school" means, in the case of a public school, the superintendent of schools or a designee of the superintendent and, in the case of an accredited nonpublic school, the person designated as chief administrative officer by the governing authority of the school.

(f) "Weapon" means (1) any weapon which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; (2) the frame or receiver of any weapon described in the preceding example; (3) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; (4)

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any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas (A) bomb, (B) grenade, (C) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, (D) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than ¼ ounce, (E) mine, or (F) similar device; (5) any weapon which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than ½ inch in diameter; (6) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in the two immediately preceding examples, and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled; (7) any bludgeon, sandclub, metal knuckles or throwing star; (8) any knife, commonly referred to as a switch-blade, which has a blade that opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in the handle of the knife, or any knife having a blade that opens or falls or is ejected into position by the force of gravity or by an outward, downward or centrifugal thrust or movement; (9) any electronic device designed to discharge immobilizing levels of electricity, commonly known as a stun gun. The term “weapon” does not include within its meaning (1) an antique firearm; (2) any device which is neither designed nor redesigned for use as a weapon; (3) any device, although originally designed for use as a weapon, which is redesigned for use as a signaling, pyrotechnic, line throwing, safety, or similar device; (4) surplus ordinance sold, loaned, or given by the secretary of the army pursuant to the provisions of section 4684(2), 4685, or 4686 of title 10 of the United States Code; (5) class C common fireworks.

(g) “Controlled substance” has the meaning ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 65-4101, and amendments thereto.

(h) “Illegal drug” means a controlled substance but does not include ~~such~~ a *controlled* substance that is legally possessed ~~or~~, used under the supervision of a licensed health-care professional ~~or that is legally possessed~~ or used under authority of any federal or state law.

(i) “Possession of a weapon, ~~controlled substance~~ or illegal drug” means knowingly having direct physical control over a weapon, ~~controlled substance~~ or illegal drug or knowingly having the power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over a weapon, ~~controlled substance~~ or illegal drug.

(j) “School safety violation” means: (1) *The possession of a weapon or illegal drug at school, upon school property or at a school-supervised activity; or (2) an act or behavior committed at school, upon school property or at a school-supervised activity which resulted in, or was substantially likely to have resulted in, serious bodily injury to others.*

(k) “Law enforcement agency” means the police department of a city if the school safety violation occurs within the corporate limits of a city or the office of the county sheriff if the school safety violation occurs outside the corporate limits of a city.

(l) “Division” means the division of motor vehicles of the Kansas department of revenue.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 72-89c02 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-89c02. (a) ~~Whenever a pupil who has attained the age of 13 years has been found in possession of a weapon, controlled substance or illegal drug at school, upon school property, or at a school supervised activity or has engaged in behavior at school, upon school property, or at a school supervised activity, which resulted in, or was substantially likely to have resulted in, serious bodily injury to others, the chief administrative officer of the school shall make an immediate report of the pupil's act to the appropriate law enforcement agency. Upon receipt of the report, the law enforcement agency shall investigate the matter and give written notice to the division of vehicles of the department of revenue of the act committed by the pupil. The notice shall be given to the division of vehicles by the law enforcement agency within three days, excluding holidays and weekends, after receipt of the report and shall include the pupil's name, address, date of birth, driver's license number, if available, and a description of the act committed by the pupil. Upon receipt of the notice~~ *Whenever a pupil who has attained the age of 13 years has been expelled from school or suspended for an extended term in accordance with K.S.A. 72-8901 et seq. or 72-89a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, and such suspension or expulsion was imposed for committing a school safety violation, the chief administrative officer of the school from which the student was suspended or expelled shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency of the suspension or expulsion. The notice shall be given within 10 days, excluding holidays and weekends, after the imposition of the expulsion or suspension. The notice shall include the pupil's name, address, date of birth, driver's license number, if available, a description of the school safety violation committed by the pupil and the date the pupil was expelled or suspended for an extended term. Following receipt of the notice, the law enforcement agency shall notify the division of the suspension or expulsion. The notice shall be given within 10 days, excluding holidays and weekends, of the date of receipt of notice from the chief administrative officer of the school from which the student was suspended or expelled. The notice shall include the pupil's name, address, date of birth, driver's license number, if available, a description of the school safety violation committed by the pupil and the date the pupil was expelled or suspended for an extended term. A copy of the notice also shall be given to the pupil and to the parent or guardian of the pupil.*

(b) *If timely notice is not given to the appropriate law enforcement agency or to the division as specified in subsection (a), the division of vehicles shall not suspend the pupil's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state.*



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(c) *If timely notice is given to the appropriate law enforcement agency and the division as specified in subsection (a), the division of vehicles immediately shall suspend the pupil's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. The duration of the suspension shall be for a period of one year. Upon expiration of the period of suspension, the pupil may apply to the division for return of the license. If the license has expired, the pupil may apply for a new license, which shall be issued promptly upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of other conditions established by law for obtaining a license unless another suspension or revocation of the pupil's privilege to operate a motor vehicle is in effect. If the pupil does not have a driver's license, the pupil's driving privileges shall be revoked. If timely notice is given to the appropriate law enforcement agency and the division as required by subsection (a), no Kansas driver's license shall be issued to a pupil whose driving privileges have been revoked pursuant to this subsection for a period of one year:*

(1) Immediately following the date of receipt by the division of notification from a law enforcement agency containing the description of the pupil's act, if the pupil is eligible to apply for a driver's license; or

(2) after the date the pupil will be eligible to apply for a driver's license, if the pupil is not eligible to apply for a driver's license on the date of receipt of the notification.

~~(b)~~ (d) *If the pupil's driving privileges have driver's license or driving privilege has been revoked, suspended or canceled for another cause, the suspension or revocation required by this section shall apply consecutively to the previous revocation, suspension or cancellation.*

~~(c)~~ (e) *Upon suspension or revocation of a pupil's driver's license or driving privilege to operate a motor vehicle as provided in this section, the division of vehicles shall immediately notify the pupil in writing. If the pupil makes a written request for hearing within 30 days after such notice of suspension or revocation, the division of vehicles shall afford the pupil an opportunity for a hearing as provided by K.S.A. 8-255, and amendments thereto, except that the scope of the hearing shall be limited to determination of whether there are reasonable grounds to believe the pupil was in possession of a weapon, controlled substance or illegal drug at school, upon school property, or at a school supervised activity or was engaged in behavior at school, upon school property, or at a school supervised activity, which resulted in, or was substantially likely to have resulted in, serious bodily injury to others* notice was given to the appropriate law enforcement agency and the division within the time specified in subsection (a).

~~(d)~~ (f) *For the purposes of this section, the term driver's license includes, in addition to any commercial driver's license and any class A, B, C or M driver's license, any restricted license issued under K.S.A. 8-237, and*

amendments thereto, any instruction permit issued under K.S.A. 8-239, and amendments thereto, and any farm permit issued under K.S.A. 8-296, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 72-89c01 and 72-89c02 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 05/24/07)

### SENATE BILL No. 166

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishments and criminal procedure; amending K.S.A. 17-1311a, 47-604 and 65-28,107 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3516, 21-3610c, 21-4603d, 21-4643, 22-2411, 38-2304 and 38-2376 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 66-276 and 75-7b19 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4603d, as amended by section 1 of 2007 House Bill No. 2193.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 17-1311a is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-1311a. (a) Misuse of the permanent maintenance fund or any money belonging thereto is using, lending or permitting another to use, moneys in the fund in a manner not authorized by law, by a custodian or other person having charge or control of such fund or moneys by virtue of his position.

(b) Misuse of the permanent maintenance fund is a ~~class~~ ~~⊖~~ *severity level 7, nonperson felony.*

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3516 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3516. (a) Sexual exploitation of a child is:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (a)(5), employing, using, persuading, inducing, enticing or coercing a child under 18 years of age to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of promoting any performance;

(2) possessing any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video picture, digital or computer generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical or other means, where such visual depiction of a child under 18 years of age is shown or heard engaging in sexually explicit conduct with intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires or appeal to the prurient interest of the offender, the child or another;

(3) being a parent, guardian or other person having custody or control of a child under 18 years of age and knowingly permitting such child to engage in, or assist another to engage in, sexually explicit conduct for any purpose described in subsection (a)(1) or (2);

(4) except as provided in subsection (a)(6), promoting any performance that includes sexually explicit conduct by a child under 18 years of age, knowing the character and content of the performance;

(5) employing, using, persuading, inducing, enticing or coercing a child under 14 years of age to engage in



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sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of promoting any performance; or

(6) promoting any performance that includes sexually explicit conduct by a child under 14 years of age, knowing the character and content of the performance.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) "Sexually explicit conduct" means actual or simulated: Exhibition in the nude; sexual intercourse or sodomy, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital or oral-anal contact, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex; masturbation; sado-masochistic abuse for the purpose of sexual stimulation; or lewd exhibition of the genitals, female breasts or pubic area of any person.

(2) "Promoting" means procuring, selling, providing, lending, mailing, delivering, transferring, transmitting, distributing, circulating, disseminating, presenting, producing, directing, manufacturing, issuing, publishing, displaying, exhibiting or advertising:

(A) For pecuniary profit; or

(B) with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire or appeal to the prurient interest of the offender, the child or another.

(3) "Performance" means any film, photograph, negative, slide, book, magazine or other printed or visual medium, any audio tape recording or any photocopy, video tape, video laser disk, computer hardware, software, floppy disk or any other computer related equipment or computer generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner any film, photograph, negative, photocopy, video tape or video laser disk or any play or other live presentation.

(4) "Nude" means any state of undress in which the human genitals, pubic region, buttock or female breast, at a point below the top of the areola, is less than completely and opaquely covered.

(c) *Except as provided further*, sexual exploitation of a child ~~as described in subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3) or (a)(4)~~ is a severity level 5, person felony. Sexual exploitation of a child as described in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) when the offender is 18 years of age or older is an off-grid person felony.

(d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3610c is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3610c. (a) Unlawfully hosting minors consuming alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage is intentionally permitting a person's residence or any land, building, structure or room owned, occupied or procured by such person to be used by an invitee of such person or an invitee of such person's child or ward, in a manner that results in the possession or consumption therein of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverages ~~by persons under the age of 18~~ a minor.

(b) Unlawfully hosting minors consuming alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage is a class A person

misdemeanor, for which the minimum fine is \$1,000. If the court sentences the offender to perform community or public service work as a condition of probation, as described in subsection (c)(10) of K.S.A. 21-4610, and amendments thereto, the court shall consider ordering the offender to serve the community or public service at an alcohol treatment facility.

(c) As used in this section, terms have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 41-102, and amendments thereto; ~~except for the purposes of this section, "minor" means a person under the age of 18.~~

(d) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4603d is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4603d. (a) Whenever any person has been found guilty of a crime, the court may adjudge any of the following:

(1) Commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections if the current crime of conviction is a felony and the sentence presumes imprisonment, or the sentence imposed is a dispositional departure to imprisonment; or, if confinement is for a misdemeanor, to jail for the term provided by law;

(2) impose the fine applicable to the offense;

(3) release the defendant on probation if the current crime of conviction and criminal history fall within a presumptive nonprison category or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate. In felony cases except for violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the court may include confinement in a county jail not to exceed 60 days, which need not be served consecutively, as a condition of an original probation sentence and up to 60 days in a county jail upon each revocation of the probation sentence, or community corrections placement;

(4) assign the defendant to a community correctional services program as provided in K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto, or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate, including orders requiring full or partial restitution;

(5) assign the defendant to a conservation camp for a period not to exceed six months as a condition of probation followed by a six-month period of follow-up through adult intensive supervision by a community correctional services program, if the offender successfully completes the conservation camp program;

(6) assign the defendant to a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b and amendments thereto;

(7) order the defendant to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program as provided by subsection (3) of K.S.A. 21-4502, and amendments thereto;

(8) order the defendant to repay the amount of any reward paid by any crime stoppers chapter, individual,

corporation or public entity which materially aided in the apprehension or conviction of the defendant; repay the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency in the apprehension of the defendant, if one of the current crimes of conviction of the defendant includes escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3809, and amendments thereto, or aggravated escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3810, and amendments thereto; repay expenses incurred by a fire district, fire department or fire company responding to a fire which has been determined to be arson under K.S.A. 21-3718 or 21-3719, and amendments thereto, if the defendant is convicted of such crime; repay the amount of any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency to purchase controlled substances from the defendant during the investigation which leads to the defendant's conviction; or repay the amount of any medical costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency or county. Such repayment of the amount of any such costs and expenses incurred by a county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company or any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency shall be deposited and credited to the same fund from which the public funds were credited to prior to use by the county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company;

(9) order the defendant to pay the administrative fee authorized by K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless waived by the court;

(10) order the defendant to pay a domestic violence special program fee authorized by K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 20-369, and amendments thereto;

(11) impose any appropriate combination of (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10); or

(12) suspend imposition of sentence in misdemeanor cases.

(b) (1) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to pay restitution, which shall include, but not be limited to, damage or loss caused by the defendant's crime, unless the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable. In regard to a violation of K.S.A. 21-4018, and amendments thereto, such damage or loss shall include, but not be limited to, attorney fees and costs incurred to repair the credit history or rating of the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section, and to satisfy a debt, lien or other obligation incurred by the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section. If the court finds a plan of restitution unworkable, the court shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor.

(2) If the court orders restitution, the restitution shall be a judgment against the defendant which may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil cases. If, after 60 days from the date

restitution is ordered by the court, a defendant is found to be in noncompliance with the plan established by the court for payment of restitution, and the victim to whom restitution is ordered paid has not initiated proceedings in accordance with K.S.A. 60-4301 et seq., and amendments thereto, the court shall assign an agent procured by the attorney general pursuant to K.S.A. 75-719, and amendments thereto, to collect the restitution on behalf of the victim. The administrative judge of each judicial district may assign such cases to an appropriate division of the court for the conduct of civil collection proceedings.

(c) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation, and pay a fee therefor, when required by subsection (4) of K.S.A. 21-4502, and amendments thereto.

(d) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the county general fund for all or a part of the expenditures by the county to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. Any such reimbursement to the county shall be paid only after any order for restitution has been paid in full. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of such sum will impose. A defendant who has been required to pay such sum and who is not willfully in default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to waive payment of such sum or any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method of payment.

(e) In imposing a fine the court may authorize the payment thereof in installments. In releasing a defendant on probation, the court shall direct that the defendant be under the supervision of a court services officer. If the court commits the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections or to jail, the court may specify in its order the amount of restitution to be paid and the person to whom it shall be paid if restitution is later ordered as a condition of parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision.

(f) (1) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated and serving a sentence for a felony, or while the offender is on probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release, or postrelease supervision for a felony, a new sentence shall be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a

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nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure.

*(2) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1671 prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, for an offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, upon conviction, the court shall sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure. The conviction shall operate as a full and complete discharge from any obligations, except for an order of restitution, imposed on the offender arising from the offense for which the offender was committed to a juvenile correctional facility.*

(3) When a new felony is committed while the offender is on release for a felony pursuant to the provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or similar provisions of the laws of another jurisdiction, a new sentence may be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure.

(g) Prior to imposing a dispositional departure for a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, or prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid or grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, the court shall consider placement of the defendant in the Labette correctional conservation camp, conservation camps established by the

secretary of corrections pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendment thereto or a community intermediate sanction center. Pursuant to this paragraph the defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment if space is available in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center and the defendant meets all of the conservation camp's or a community intermediate sanction center's placement criteria unless the court states on the record the reasons for not placing the defendant in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center.

(h) The court in committing a defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections shall fix a term of confinement within the limits provided by law. In those cases where the law does not fix a term of confinement for the crime for which the defendant was convicted, the court shall fix the term of such confinement.

(i) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the state general fund for all or a part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of such sum will impose. A defendant who has been required to pay such sum and who is not willfully in default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to waive payment of such sum or any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method of payment. The amount of attorney fees to be included in the court order for reimbursement shall be the amount claimed by appointed counsel on the payment voucher for indigents' defense services or the amount prescribed by the board of indigents' defense services reimbursement tables as provided in K.S.A. 22-4522, and amendments thereto, whichever is less.

(j) This section shall not deprive the court of any authority conferred by any other Kansas statute to decree a forfeiture of property, suspend or cancel a license, remove a person from office, or impose any other civil penalty as a result of conviction of crime.

(k) An application for or acceptance of probation or assignment to a community correctional services program shall not constitute an acquiescence in the judgment for purpose of appeal, and any convicted person may appeal from such conviction, as provided by law, without regard to whether such person has applied for probation, suspended sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program.

(l) The secretary of corrections is authorized to make direct placement to the Labette correctional conservation camp or a conservation camp established by the secretary

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pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendments thereto, of an inmate sentenced to the secretary's custody if the inmate: (1) Has been sentenced to the secretary for a probation revocation, as a departure from the presumptive nonimprisonment grid block of either sentencing grid, for an offense which is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I, or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, or for an offense which is classified in gridblocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes and such offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, and (2) otherwise meets admission criteria of the camp. If the inmate successfully completes a conservation camp program, the secretary of corrections shall report such completion to the sentencing court and the county or district attorney. The inmate shall then be assigned by the court to six months of follow-up supervision conducted by the appropriate community corrections services program. The court may also order that supervision continue thereafter for the length of time authorized by K.S.A. 21-4611 and amendments thereto.

(m) When it is provided by law that a person shall be sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

(n) Except as provided by subsection (f) of K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto, in addition to any of the above, for felony violations of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, and amendments thereto, the court shall require the defendant who meets the requirements established in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto, including but not limited to, an approved after-care plan. If the defendant fails to participate in or has a pattern of intentional conduct that demonstrates the offender's refusal to comply with or participate in the treatment program, as established by judicial finding, the defendant shall be subject to revocation of probation and the defendant shall serve the underlying prison sentence as established in K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto. For those offenders who are convicted on or after the effective date of this act, upon completion of the underlying prison sentence, the defendant shall not be subject to a period of postrelease supervision. The amount of time spent participating in such program shall not be credited as service on the underlying prison sentence.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4643 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4643. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (d), a defendant who is 18 years of age or older and is convicted of the following crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for life with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years unless the

court determines that the defendant should be sentenced as determined in paragraph (2):

(A) Aggravated trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3447, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age;

(B) rape, as defined in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;

(C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;

(D) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto;

(E) promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is less than 14 years of age;

(F) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) of K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto; and

(G) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in paragraphs (A) through (F).

(2) The provision of paragraph (1) requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years shall not apply if the court finds:

(A) The defendant is an aggravated habitual sex offender and sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4642, and amendments thereto; or

(B) the defendant, because of the defendant's criminal history classification, is subject to presumptive imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing range exceeds 300 months. In such case, the defendant is required to serve a mandatory minimum term equal to the sentence established pursuant to the sentencing range.

(b) (1) On and after July 1, 2006, if a defendant who is 18 years of age or older is convicted of a crime listed in subsection (a)(1) and such defendant has previously been convicted of a crime listed in subsection (a)(1), *a crime in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act which is substantially the same as a crime listed in subsection (a)(1)* or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as ~~such crime~~ *a crime listed in subsection (a)(1)*, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment for life with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 40 years. *The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a crime committed under K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3522, and amendments thereto, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3522, and amendments thereto.*

(2) The provision of paragraph (1) requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 40 years shall not apply if the court finds:

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(A) The defendant is an aggravated habitual sex offender and sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4642, and amendments thereto; or

(B) the defendant, because of the defendant's criminal history classification, is subject to presumptive imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing range exceeds 480 months. In such case, the defendant is required to serve a mandatory minimum term equal to the sentence established pursuant to the sentencing range.

(c) When a person is sentenced pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years, 40 years or be sentenced as determined in subsection (a)(2) or subsection (b)(2), whichever is applicable, and shall not be eligible for probation or suspension, modification or reduction of sentence. In addition, a person sentenced pursuant to this section shall not be eligible for parole prior to serving such mandatory term of imprisonment, and such imprisonment shall not be reduced by the application of good time credits.

(d) On or after July 1, 2006, for a first time conviction of an offense listed in paragraph (a)(1), the sentencing judge shall impose the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment provided by subsection (a), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons, following a review of mitigating circumstances, to impose a departure. If the sentencing judge departs from such mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. The departure sentence shall be the sentence pursuant to the sentencing guidelines act, K. S. A. 21-4701 et seq., and amendments thereto, and no sentence of a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment shall be imposed hereunder. As used in this subsection, mitigating circumstances shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) The defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity.

(2) The crime was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbances.

(3) The victim was an accomplice in the crime committed by another person, and the defendant's participation was relatively minor.

(4) The defendant acted under extreme distress or under the substantial domination of another person.

(5) The capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminality of the defendant's conduct or to conform the defendant's conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired.

(6) The age of the defendant at the time of the crime.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 22-2411 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2411. (a) A federal law enforcement officer who enters this state may arrest a

person, without a warrant, when in the judgment of the federal law enforcement officer a person:

(1) Asserts physical force or uses forcible compulsion likely to cause death or great bodily harm to any person; or

(2) is committing an inherently dangerous felony as defined in K.S.A. 21-3436, and amendments thereto.

(b) To provide assistance to law enforcement officers, a federal law enforcement officer shall have the same authority as a law enforcement officer where:

(1) The federal law enforcement officer is rendering assistance at the request of any law enforcement officer; or

(2) the federal law enforcement officer is effecting an arrest or providing assistance as part of a bona fide task force or joint investigation in which law enforcement officers are participating.

(c) Any lawful actions pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be within the scope of the federal law enforcement officer's employment.

(d) As used in this section:

(1) "Federal law enforcement officer" means a person employed by the United States government and assigned to the federal bureau of investigation who is empowered to effect an arrest with or without a warrant for violation of the United States code and who is authorized to carry a firearm in the performance of the person's official duties as a federal law enforcement officer.

(2) "Law enforcement officer" has the meaning ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 21-3110, and amendments thereto.

(e) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

~~(f) The provisions of this section shall expire on July 1, 2007.~~

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2304. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2347, and amendments thereto, proceedings concerning a juvenile shall be governed by the provisions of this code.

(b) The district court shall have original jurisdiction to receive and determine proceedings under this code.

(c) When a complaint is filed under this code, the juvenile shall be presumed to be subject to this code, unless the contrary is proved.

(d) Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), jurisdiction shall continue until one of the following occurs:

(1) The complaint is dismissed;

(2) the juvenile is adjudicated not guilty at trial;

(3) the juvenile, after being adjudicated guilty and sentenced:

(i) Successfully completes the term of probation or order of assignment to community corrections;

(ii) is discharged by the commissioner pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2376, and amendments thereto; or

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(iii) reaches the juveniles 21st birthday and no exceptions apply that extend jurisdiction beyond age 21;  
or

(4) the court terminates jurisdiction; or

(5) *the offender is convicted of a new felony while the offender is incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1671 prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, for an offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony.*

(e) Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, it shall continue beyond the juvenile offender's 21<sup>st</sup> birthday but no later than the juvenile offender's 23rd birthday if either or both of the following conditions apply:

(1) The juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto, and the term of the sentence including successful completion of aftercare extends beyond the juvenile offender's 21st birthday; or

(2) the juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and continues to successfully serve the sentence imposed pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

(f) Termination of jurisdiction pursuant to this section shall have no effect on the juvenile offender's continuing responsibility to pay restitution ordered.

(g) (1) If a juvenile offender, at the time of sentencing, is in an out of home placement in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services under the Kansas code for care of children, the sentencing court may order the continued placement of the juvenile offender as a child in need of care unless the offender was adjudicated for a felony or a second or subsequent misdemeanor. If the adjudication was for a felony or a second or subsequent misdemeanor, the continued placement cannot be ordered unless the court finds there are compelling circumstances which, in the best interest of the juvenile offender, require that the placement should be continued. In considering whether compelling circumstances exist, the court shall consider the reports and recommendations of the foster placement, the contract provider, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the presentence investigation and all other relevant factors. If the foster placement refuses to continue the juvenile in the foster placement the court shall not order continued placement as a child in need of care.

(2) If a placement with the secretary of social and rehabilitation services is continued after sentencing, the secretary shall not be responsible for any costs of sanctions imposed under this code.

(3) If the juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the juvenile justice authority, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall not be responsible for furnishing services ordered in the child in need of care

proceeding during the time of the placement pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the juvenile offender from accessing other services provided by the department of social and rehabilitation services or any other state agency if the juvenile offender is otherwise eligible for the services.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2376 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2376. (a) When a juvenile offender has reached the age of 23 years, *has been convicted as an adult while serving a term of incarceration at a juvenile correctional facility*, or has completed the prescribed terms of incarceration at a juvenile correctional facility, together with any conditional release following the program, the juvenile shall be discharged by the commissioner from any further obligation under the commitment unless the juvenile was sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution upon court order and the commissioner transfers the juvenile to the custody of the secretary of corrections. The discharge shall operate as a full and complete release from any obligations imposed on the juvenile offender arising from the offense for which the juvenile offender was committed.

(b) At least 45 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender, the juvenile justice authority shall notify the court and the county or district attorney of the county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the pending discharge of such juvenile offender, the offense would have constituted a class A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an off-grid crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, on or after July 1, 1993, if committed by an adult. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2379, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 47-604 is hereby amended to read as follows: 47-604. Any person who knowingly and intentionally violates, disregards or evades, or attempts to violate, disregard or evade any order establishing or regulating a quarantine issued pursuant to article 6 of chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, ~~upon a first conviction shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor. On a second or subsequent~~ conviction of a violation of this section, such person shall be guilty of a class D *severity level 7 nonperson* felony.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 65-28,107 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-28,107. (a) An attending physician who refuses to comply with the declaration of a qualified patient pursuant to this act shall effect the transfer of the qualified patient to another physician. Failure of an attending physician to comply with the declaration of a qualified patient and to effect the transfer of the qualified

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patient shall constitute unprofessional conduct as defined in K.S.A. 65-2837, *and amendments thereto*.

(b) Any person who willfully conceals, cancels, defaces, obliterates or damages the declaration of another without such declarant's consent or who falsifies or forges a revocation of the declaration of another shall be guilty of a class A *person* misdemeanor.

(c) Any person who falsifies or forges the declaration of another, or willfully conceals or withholds personal knowledge of the revocation of a declaration, with the intent to cause a withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures contrary to the wishes of the declarant, and thereby, because of such act, directly causes life-sustaining procedures to be withheld or withdrawn and death to be hastened, shall be guilty of a ~~class E~~ *severity level 7 person* felony.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 17-1311a, 47-604, 65-28,107, 66-276 and 75-7b19 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3516, 21-3610c, 21-4603d, 21-4643, 22-2411, 38-2304 and 38-2376 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. On July 1, 2007, K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4603d, as amended by section 1 of 2007 House Bill No. 2193, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### SENATE BILL No. 201

AN ACT concerning restrictions on persons maintaining or residing, working or volunteering at child care facilities or family day care homes; amending K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 65-516 and repealing the existing section; also repealing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 65-516a.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 65-516 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-516. (a) No person shall knowingly maintain a child care facility or maintain a family day care home if, in the child care facility or family day care home, there resides, works or regularly volunteers any person who *in this state or in other states or the federal government*:

(1) (A) Has a felony conviction for a crime against persons, (B) has a felony conviction under the uniform controlled substances act, (C) has a conviction of any act which is described in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or a conviction of an attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, to commit any such act *or a conviction of conspiracy under K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, to commit such act, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government*, or (D) has been convicted of any act which is described in

K.S.A. 21-4301 or 21-4301a, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government;

(2) has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of having committed an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony and which is a crime against persons, is any act described in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, *or similar statutes of other states or the federal government*, or is any act described in K.S.A. 21-4301 or 21-4301a, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government;

(3) has committed an act of physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse ~~as validated and who is listed in the child abuse and neglect registry maintained by the department of social and rehabilitation services pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1523 2006 Supp. 38-2226, and amendments thereto, and (A) the person has failed to successfully complete a corrective action plan which had been deemed appropriate and approved by the department of social and rehabilitation services, or (B) the record has not been expunged pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services;~~

(4) has had a child ~~declared in removed from home based on a court order in this or any other state pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2251, and amendments thereto, in this state, or a court order in any other state based upon a similar statute that finds the child to be deprived or a child in need of care based on an allegation a finding of physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse and the child has not been returned to the home or the child reaches majority before being returned to the home and the person has failed to satisfactorily complete a corrective action plan approved by the department of health and environment;~~

(5) has had parental rights terminated pursuant to the Kansas juvenile code or K.S.A. ~~38-1581 through 38-1584 2006 Supp. 38-2266 through 38-2270,~~ and amendments thereto, or a similar statute of other states;

(6) has signed a diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2906 et seq., and amendments thereto, or an immediate intervention agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto, involving a charge of child abuse or a sexual offense; or

(7) has an infectious or contagious disease.

(b) No person shall maintain a child care facility or a family day care home if such person has been found to be a person in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, as provided in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto.

(c) Any person who resides in a child care facility or family day care home and who has been found to be in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, shall be counted in the total number of children allowed in care.



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(d) In accordance with the provisions of this subsection ~~(d)~~, the secretary of health and environment shall have access to any court orders or adjudications of any court of record, any records of such orders or adjudications, criminal history record information *including, but not limited to, diversion agreements*, in the possession of the Kansas bureau of investigation and any report of investigations as authorized by ~~subsection (e) of K.S.A. 38-1523~~ 2006 Supp. 38-2226, and amendments thereto, in the possession of the department of social and rehabilitation services or court of this state concerning persons working, regularly volunteering or residing in a child care facility or a family day care home. The secretary shall have access to these records for the purpose of determining whether or not the home meets the requirements of K.S.A. 59-2132, 65-503, 65-508, 65-516 and 65-519, and amendments thereto.

(e) *In accordance with the provisions of this subsection, the secretary is authorized to conduct national criminal history record checks to determine criminal history on persons residing, working or regularly volunteering in a child care facility or family day care home. In order to conduct a national criminal history check the secretary shall require fingerprinting for identification and determination of criminal history. The secretary shall submit the fingerprints to the Kansas bureau of investigation and to the federal bureau of investigation and receive a reply to enable the secretary to verify the identity of such person and whether such person has been convicted of any crime that would prohibit such person from residing, working or regularly volunteering in a child care facility or family day care home. The secretary is authorized to use information obtained from the national criminal history record check to determine such person's fitness to reside, work or regularly volunteer in a child care facility or family day care home.*

(f) *The secretary shall notify the child care applicant, licensee or registrant, within seven days by certified mail with return receipt requested, when the result of the national criminal history record check or other appropriate review reveals unfitness specified in subsection (a)(1) through (7) with regard to the person who is the subject of the review.*

(g) No child care facility or family day care home or the employees thereof, shall be liable for civil damages to any person refused employment or discharged from employment by reason of such facility's or home's compliance with the provisions of this section if such home acts in good faith to comply with this section.

~~(f) (h) For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), an act of abuse or neglect shall not be considered to have been validated by the department of social and rehabilitation services unless the alleged perpetrator a person listed in the child abuse and neglect central registry shall not be prohibited from residing, working or volunteering in a child care facility or family day care home unless such~~

*person has: (1) Had an opportunity to be interviewed and present information during the investigation of the alleged act of abuse or neglect; and (2) been given notice of the agency decision and an opportunity to appeal such decision to the secretary and to the courts pursuant to the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions.*

*(i) In regard to Kansas issued criminal history records:*

*(1) The secretary of health and environment shall provide in writing information available to the secretary to each child placement agency requesting information under this section, including the information provided by the Kansas bureau of investigation pursuant to this section, for the purpose of assessing the fitness of persons living, working or regularly volunteering in a family foster home under the child placement agency's sponsorship.*

*(2) The child placement agency is considered to be a governmental entity and the designee of the secretary of health and environment for the purposes of obtaining, using and disseminating information obtained under this section.*

*(3) The information shall be provided to the child placement agency regardless of whether the information discloses that the subject of the request has been convicted of any offense.*

*(4) Whenever the information available to the secretary reveals that the subject of the request has no criminal history on record, the secretary shall provide notice thereof in writing to each child placement agency requesting information under this section.*

*(5) Any staff person of a child placement agency who receives information under this subsection shall keep such information confidential, except that the staff person may disclose such information on a need-to-know basis to: (A) The person who is the subject of the request for information, (B) the applicant or operator of the family foster home in which the person lives, works or regularly volunteers, (C) the department of health and environment, (D) the department of social and rehabilitation services, (E) the juvenile justice authority, and (F) the courts.*

*(6) A violation of the provisions of subsection (i)(5) shall be an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100 for each violation.*

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 65-516 and 65-516a are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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(Effective 07/01/07)

## HOUSE Substitute for SENATE BILL No. 244

AN ACT concerning the Kansas funeral privacy act; amending K.S.A. 21-4015 and 60-2102 and repealing the existing sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 21-4015 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4015. (a) This section shall be known and may be cited as the Kansas funeral ~~picketing~~ privacy act.

(b) The legislature finds that:

~~(1) It is generally recognized that families have a substantial interest in organizing and attending funerals for deceased relatives; and~~

~~(2) the interests of families in privately and peacefully mourning the loss of deceased relatives are violated when funerals are targeted for picketing and other public demonstrations; and~~

~~(3) picketing of funerals causes emotional disturbance and distress to grieving families who participate in funerals; and~~

*(1) Family members have a personal stake in honoring and mourning their dead and objecting to unwarranted public exploitation that, by intruding upon their own grief, tends to degrade the rites and respect they seek to accord to the deceased person who was once their own.*

*(2) The state has a substantial interest in protecting the legitimacy of funerals and ensuring freedom from disturbance.*

*(3) Due to the nature of funerals, the funeral attendees constitute a captive audience.*

(4) Full opportunity exists under the terms and provisions of this section for the exercise of freedom of speech and other constitutional rights at times other than within one hour prior to, ~~during and two hours following the commencement of funerals the scheduled commencement of a funeral, during a funeral, or within two hours following the completion of a funeral.~~

(c) The purposes of this section are to:

~~(1) Protect the privacy of grieving families within one hour prior to, during and two hours following the commencement of funerals; and~~

~~(2) preserve the peaceful character of cemeteries, mortuaries and churches within one hour prior to, during and two hours following the commencement of substantial privacy interest in funerals.~~

(d) As used in this section:

(1) "Funeral" means the ceremonies, processions and memorial services held in connection with the burial or cremation of the dead *a person*.

~~(2) "Picketing" means protest activities engaged in by a person or persons stationed before or about a cemetery, mortuary or church within one hour prior to, during and~~

~~two hours following the commencement of a funeral.~~

"Public demonstration" means:

(A) any picketing or similar conduct, or

(B) any oration, speech, use of sound amplification equipment or device, or similar conduct that is not part of a funeral.

(e) It is unlawful for any person to:

~~(1) Engage in picketing before or about a public demonstration at any public location within 150 feet of any entrance to any cemetery, church or mortuary or other location where a funeral is held or conducted, within one hour prior to, during and two hours following the commencement of a funeral the scheduled commencement of a funeral, during a funeral or within two hours following the completion of a funeral;~~

~~(2) knowingly obstruct, hinder, impede or block another person's entry to or exit from a funeral; or~~

~~(3) knowingly impede vehicles which are part of a funeral procession.~~

(f) A violation of subsection (e) is a class B person misdemeanor. Each day on which a violation of subsection (e) occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

(g) Notwithstanding the penalties provided in subsection (f), any district court may enjoin conduct proscribed by this section and may in any such proceeding award damages, including punitive damages, attorney fees or other appropriate relief against the persons found guilty of actions made unlawful by subsection (e).

(h) If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this section which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application. To this end the provisions of this section are severable.

*(i) Amendments by this act to this section shall be applicable on and after whichever of the following dates is applicable:*

*(1) If the action authorized by section 3, and amendments thereto, is decided in Kansas state court, amendments by this act to this section shall be applicable from and after the date the Kansas supreme court upholds the constitutionality thereof.*

*(2) If the action authorized by section 3, and amendments thereto, is decided in federal court, amendments by this act to this section shall be applicable from and after the date of the judgment of the court upholding the constitutionality thereof.*

New Sec. 2. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of K.S.A. 60-1802, and amendments thereto, if an act of libel or slander is committed at a funeral and the person defamed is the deceased at such funeral or any living relative of the deceased, an action for libel or slander brought by the estate of such deceased person on behalf of such deceased person or by or on behalf of any living

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relative of such deceased person may be sustained if brought within one year after such funeral.

New Sec. 3. In accordance with K.S.A. 75-702, and amendments thereto, the attorney general shall seek judicial determination of the constitutionality of K.S.A. 21-4015, as amended by section 1, and amendments thereto. If the action authorized by this section is brought in a district court of this state, then the judgment of that district court shall be appealed directly to the Kansas supreme court as a matter of right.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 60-2102 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-2102. (a) As *Appeal to court of appeals as matter of right*. Except for any order or final decision of a district magistrate judge, the appellate jurisdiction of the court of appeals may be invoked by appeal as a matter of right from:

(1) An order that discharges, vacates or modifies a provisional remedy.

(2) An order that grants, continues, modifies, refuses or dissolves an injunction, or an order that grants or refuses relief in the form of mandamus, quo warranto or habeas corpus.

(3) An order that appoints a receiver or refuses to wind up a receivership or to take steps to accomplish the purposes thereof, such as directing sales or other disposal of property, or an order involving the tax or revenue laws, the title to real estate, the constitution of this state or the constitution, laws or treaties of the United States.

(4) A final decision in any action, except in an action where a direct appeal to the supreme court is required by law. In any appeal or cross appeal from a final decision, any act or ruling from the beginning of the proceedings shall be reviewable.

(b) *Appeal to supreme court as matter of right*. The appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court may be invoked by appeal as a matter of right from: (1) A preliminary or final decision in which a statute of this state has been held unconstitutional as a violation of Article 6 of the Kansas constitution pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 72-64b03, and amendments thereto. Any appeal filed pursuant to this ~~subsection~~ paragraph shall be filed within 30 days of the date the preliminary or final decision is filed.; or

(2) *a preliminary or final decision in an action brought pursuant to section 3, and amendments thereto*. Any appeal filed pursuant to this paragraph shall be filed within 30 days of the date the preliminary or final decision is filed.

(c) *Other appeals*. When a district judge, in making in a civil action an order not otherwise appealable under this section, is of the opinion that such order involves a controlling question of law as to which there is substantial ground for difference of opinion and that an immediate appeal from the order may materially advance the ultimate termination of the litigation, the judge shall so

state in writing in such order. The court of appeals may thereupon, in its discretion, permit an appeal to be taken from such order, if application is made to it within 10 days after the entry of the order under such terms and conditions as the supreme court fixes by rule. Application for an appeal hereunder shall not stay proceedings in the district court unless the district judge or an appellate court or a judge thereof so orders.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 21-4015 and 60-2102 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### SENATE BILL No. 269

AN ACT amending the revised Kansas code for care of children; relating to service of process; amending K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2237 and repealing the existing section.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2237 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2237. Summons, notice of hearings and other process may be served by one of the following methods:

(a) *Personal and residence service*. Personal and residence service is completed by service in substantial compliance with the provisions of K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto. Personal service upon an individual outside the state shall be made in substantial compliance with the applicable provisions of K.S.A. 60-308, and amendments thereto.

(b) *Service by return receipt delivery*. Service by return receipt delivery is completed upon mailing or sending only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto.

(c) *First class mail service*. Service may be made by first class mail, addressed to the individual to be served at the usual place of residence of the person with postage prepaid, and is completed upon the person appearing before the court in response thereto. If the person fails to appear, the summons, notice or other process shall be delivered by personal service, residential service, certified mail service or publication service.

(d) *Service upon confined parent*. If a parent of a child who is the subject of proceedings under this code is confined in a state or federal penal institution, state or federal hospital or other institution, service shall be made by return receipt delivery to addressee only to both the confined parent and the person in charge of the institution. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of the institution to confer with the parent, if the parent's mental condition is such that a conference will serve any useful purpose, and advise the court in writing as to the wishes of the parent with regard to the child. Personal service on

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a confined parent who is present in the courtroom cures any defect in notice to the person in charge of the institution.

(e) *Service by publication.* If service cannot be completed after due diligence using any other method provided in this section, service may be made by publication in accordance with this subsection. Before service by publication, the petitioner, or someone on behalf of the petitioner, shall file an affidavit which shall state the affiant has made an attempt, but unsuccessful, with due diligence to ascertain the names or residences, or both, of the persons. The notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in the newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in the county where the petition is filed. ~~In the case of a parent, publication shall also be in a newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in the locality where the court determines, after due diligence, the parent is most likely to be found. If a parent cannot be served by other means and due diligence has revealed with substantial certainty that the parent is residing in a particular locality, publication shall also be in a newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in that locality.~~

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2237 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 05/17/07)

### HOUSE BILL No. 2062

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; amending K.S.A. 65-4153 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3219, 21-3448, 21-3731, 21-4704, 65-1643, 65-4113, 65-4150, 65-4151, 65-4152 and 65-7006 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-3440 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3441.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3219 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3219. (a) A person who uses force which, subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 21-3214, and amendments thereto, is justified pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3211, 21-3212 or 21-3213, and amendments thereto, is immune from criminal prosecution and civil action for the use of such force, unless the person against whom force was used is a law enforcement officer who was acting in the performance of such officer's official duties and the officer identified the officer's self in accordance with any applicable law or the person using force knew or reasonably should have known that the person was a law enforcement officer. As used in this subsection, "criminal prosecution" includes arrest, detention in custody and charging or prosecution of the defendant.

(b) A law enforcement agency may use standard procedures for investigating the use of force as described in subsection (a), but the agency shall not arrest the person for using force unless it determines that there is probable cause for the arrest.

(c) *A county or district attorney or other prosecutor may commence a criminal prosecution upon a determination of probable cause.*

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3731 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3731. (a) Criminal use of explosives is the:

(1) Possession, manufacture or transportation of commercial explosives; chemical compounds that form explosives; *a combination of chemicals, compounds or materials, including, but not limited to, the presence of an acid, a base, dry ice or aluminum foil, that are placed in a container for the purpose of generating a gas or gases to cause a mechanical failure, rupture or bursting of the container;* incendiary or explosive material, liquid or solid; detonators; blasting caps; military explosive fuse assemblies; squibs; electric match or functional improvised fuse assemblies; or any completed explosive devices commonly known as pipe bombs or molotov cocktails. For purposes of this section, explosives shall not include ~~class "c" fireworks,~~ legally obtained and transferred commercial explosives by licensed individuals and ammunition and commercially available loading powders and products used as ammunition, *and consumer fireworks, as defined in 27 C.F.R. 555.11, in effect on the effective date of the act, unless such consumer fireworks are modified or assembled as a device that deflagrates or explodes when used for a purpose not intended by the manufacturer; or*

(2) *possession, creation or construction of a simulated explosive, destructive device, incendiary, radiological, biological or poison gas, bomb, rocket, missile, mine, grenade, dispersal device or similar simulated device, with intent to intimidate or cause alarm to another person.*

(b) (1) Criminal use of explosives as defined in subsection (a)(1) is a severity level 8 6, person felony.

(2) Criminal use of explosives as defined in subsection (a)(1) if: (A) The possession, manufacture or transportation is intended to be used to commit a crime or is delivered to another with knowledge that such other intends to use such substance to commit a crime; (B) a public safety officer is placed at risk to defuse such explosive; or (C) the explosive is introduced into a building in which there is another human being, is a severity level 6 5, person felony.

(3) *Criminal use of explosives as defined in subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 8, person felony.*

(c) *The provisions of subsection (a)(1) shall not prohibit law enforcement officials, the United States military, public safety officials, accredited educational institutions or licensed or registered businesses, and associated*

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*personnel, from engaging in legitimate public safety training, demonstrations or exhibitions requiring the authorized construction or use of such simulated devices or materials.*

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4704 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4704. (a) For purposes of sentencing, the following sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes shall be applied in felony cases for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993:

(b) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. Sentences expressed in such grid represent months of imprisonment.

(c) The sentencing guidelines grid is a two-dimensional crime severity and criminal history classification tool. The grid's vertical axis is the crime severity scale which classifies current crimes of conviction. The grid's horizontal axis is the criminal history scale which classifies criminal histories.

(d) The sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes as provided in this section defines presumptive punishments for felony convictions, subject to judicial discretion to deviate for substantial and compelling reasons and impose a different sentence in recognition of aggravating and mitigating factors as provided in this act. The appropriate punishment for a felony conviction should depend on the severity of the crime of conviction when compared to all other crimes and the offender's criminal history.

(e) (1) The sentencing court has discretion to sentence at any place within the sentencing range. The sentencing judge shall select the center of the range in the usual case and reserve the upper and lower limits for aggravating and mitigating factors insufficient to warrant a departure.

(2) In presumptive imprisonment cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the complete sentence which shall include the prison sentence, the maximum potential reduction to such sentence as a result of good time and the period of postrelease supervision at the sentencing hearing. Failure to pronounce the period of postrelease supervision shall not negate the existence of such period of postrelease supervision.

(3) In presumptive nonprison cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the prison sentence as well as the duration of the nonprison sanction at the sentencing hearing.

(f) Each grid block states the presumptive sentencing range for an offender whose crime of conviction and criminal history place such offender in that grid block. If an offense is classified in a grid block below the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be nonimprisonment. If an offense is classified in a grid block above the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be imprisonment. If an offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G, the court may

impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:

(1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and

(2) the recommended treatment program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or

(3) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of an optional nonprison sentence if the offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(g) The sentence for the violation of ~~K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer or K.S.A. 21-3415, and amendments thereto, aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer and amendments thereto~~ committed prior to July 1, 2006, or K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer, which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence, if the offense is classified in grid block 6-H or 6-I, shall not be considered departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(h) When a firearm is used to commit any person felony, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(i) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall be as provided by the specific mandatory sentencing requirements of that section and shall not be subject to the provisions of this section or K.S.A. 21-4707 and amendments thereto. If because of the offender's criminal history classification the offender is subject to presumptive imprisonment or if the judge departs from a presumptive probation sentence and the offender is subject to imprisonment, the provisions of this section and K.S.A. 21-4707, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section, the term of imprisonment imposed for the



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violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections.

(j) (1) The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current convicted crime carries a presumptive term of imprisonment shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term. The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current conviction carries a presumptive nonprison term shall be presumed imprisonment and shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as used in this subsection, “persistent sex offender” means a person who: (A) (i) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto; and (ii) at the time of the conviction under paragraph (A) (i) has at least one conviction for a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government; or (B) (i) has been convicted of rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto; and (ii) at the time of the conviction under paragraph (B) (i) has at least one conviction for rape in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (2)(B), the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person whose current convicted crime is a severity level 1 or 2 felony.

(k) If it is shown at sentencing that the offender committed any felony violation for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, the offender’s sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal. As used in this subsection, “criminal street gang” means any organization, association or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, whose members, individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.

(l) (1) The sentence for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3715 and amendments thereto when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-3715 or 21-3716 and amendments thereto shall be presumed imprisonment.

(2) *The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has two or more prior convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, or a prior conviction of K.S.A. 21-3715 and 21-3716, and amendments thereto, shall be presumed imprisonment and the defendant shall be sentenced to prison as provided by this section. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.*

(m) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 22-4903 or subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-3812, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. If an offense under such sections is classified in grid blocks 5-E, 5-F, 5-G, 5-H or 5-I, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:

(1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism, such program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or

(2) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of an optional nonprison sentence pursuant to this section shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

New Sec. 4. (a) This section shall be known and may be cited as Alexa’s law.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) “Abortion” means an abortion as defined by K.S.A. 65-6701, and amendments thereto.

(2) “Unborn child” means a living individual organism of the species homo sapiens, in utero, at any stage of gestation from fertilization to birth.

(c) This section shall not apply to:

(1) Any act committed by the mother of the unborn child;

(2) any medical procedure, including abortion, performed by a physician or other licensed medical professional at the request of the pregnant woman or her legal guardian; or

(3) the lawful dispensation or administration of lawfully prescribed medication.

(d) As used in K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3402, 21-3403, 21-3404, 21-3405, 21-3412, 21-3414 and 21-3439, and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3442, and amendments thereto, “person” and “human being” also mean an unborn child.

(e) The provisions of this act shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

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Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3448 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3448. (a) Battery against a mental health employee is a battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, committed against a mental health employee by a person in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, while such employee is engaged in the performance of such employee's duty.

(b) Battery against a mental health employee is a severity level 7, person felony.

(c) As used in this section "mental health employee" means an employee of the department of social and rehabilitation services working ~~in the state security program located at~~ Larned state hospital, *Osawatimie state hospital and Rainbow mental health facility, Kansas neurological institute and Parsons state hospital and training center* and the treatment staff as defined in K.S.A. 59-29a02, and amendments thereto, ~~at the sexually violent predator program located in Larned.~~

(d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 65-4150 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4150. As used in this act:

(a) "Controlled substance" means any drug, substance or immediate precursor included in any of the schedules designated in K.S.A. 65-4105, 65-4107, 65-4109, 65-4111 and 65-4113, and amendments thereto.

(b) "Deliver" or "delivery" means actual, constructive or attempted transfer from one person to another, whether or not there is an agency relationship.

(c) "Drug paraphernalia" means all equipment and materials of any kind which are used, or *primarily intended or designed* for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance *and* in violation of the uniform controlled substances act. "Drug paraphernalia" shall include, but is not limited to:

(1) Kits used or intended for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing or harvesting any species of plant which is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived.

(2) Kits used or intended for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing or preparing controlled substances.

(3) Isomerization devices used or intended for use in increasing the potency of any species of plant which is a controlled substance.

(4) Testing equipment used or intended for use in identifying or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness or purity of controlled substances.

(5) Scales and balances used or intended for use in weighing or measuring controlled substances.

(6) Diluents and adulterants, ~~such as including, but not limited to~~, quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose and lactose, which are used or intended for use in cutting controlled substances.

(7) Separation gins and sifters used or intended for use in removing twigs and seeds from or otherwise cleaning or refining marihuana.

(8) Blenders, bowls, containers, spoons and mixing devices used or intended for use in compounding controlled substances.

(9) Capsules, balloons, envelopes, *bags* and other containers used or intended for use in packaging small quantities of controlled substances.

(10) Containers and other objects used or intended for use in storing or concealing controlled substances.

(11) Hypodermic syringes, needles and other objects used or intended for use in parenterally injecting controlled substances into the human body.

(12) Objects used, or *primarily* intended or *designed* for use in ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing marihuana, cocaine, hashish, or hashish oil, *phenylacetone (PCP), methamphetamine or amphetamine* into the human body, such as:

(A) Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic or ceramic pipes with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads or punctured metal bowls;

(B) water pipes, *bongs or smoking pipes designed to draw smoke through water or another cooling device*;

(C) carburetion ~~tubes and devices~~ *pipes, glass or other heat resistant tubes* or any other device used or intended to be used, designed to be used to cause vaporization of a controlled substance for inhalation;

(D) smoking and carburetion masks;

(E) roach clips (objects used to hold burning material, such as a marihuana cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand);

(F) miniature cocaine spoons and cocaine vials;

(G) chamber *smoking* pipes;

(H) carburetor *smoking* pipes;

(I) electric *smoking* pipes;

(J) air-driven *smoking* pipes;

(K) chillums;

(L) bongs; ~~and~~

(M) ice pipes or chillers;

(N) *any smoking pipe manufactured to disguise its intended purpose*;

(O) *wired cigarette papers*; or

(P) *cocaine freebase kits*.

(d) "Person" means any individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association or other legal entity.

(e) "Simulated controlled substance" means any product which identifies itself by a common name or slang term associated with a controlled substance and which indicates on its label or accompanying promotional



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material that the product simulates the effect of a controlled substance.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 65-4151 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4151. In determining whether an object is drug paraphernalia, a court or other authority shall consider, in addition to all other logically relevant factors, the following:

(a) Statements by an owner or person in control of the object concerning its use.

(b) Prior convictions, if any, of an owner or person in control of the object, under any state or federal law relating to any controlled substance.

(c) The proximity of the object, in time and space, to a direct violation of the uniform controlled substances act.

(d) The proximity of the object to controlled substances.

(e) The existence of any residue of controlled substances on the object.

(f) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of an owner or person in control of the object, to deliver it to a person the owner or person in control of the object knows, or should reasonably know, intends to use the object to facilitate a violation of the uniform controlled substances act. The innocence of an owner or person in control of the object as to a direct violation of the uniform controlled substances act shall not prevent a finding that the object is intended for use as drug paraphernalia.

(g) Oral or written instructions provided with the object concerning its use.

(h) Descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or depict its use.

(i) National and local advertising concerning the object's use.

(j) The manner in which the object is displayed for sale.

(k) Whether the owner or person in control of the object is a legitimate supplier of similar or related items to the community, such as a distributor or dealer of tobacco products.

(l) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of sales of the object or objects to the total sales of the business enterprise.

(m) The existence and scope of legitimate uses for the object in the community.

(n) Expert testimony concerning the object's use.

(o) Any evidence that alleged paraphernalia can or has been used to store a controlled substance or to introduce a controlled substance into the human body as opposed to any legitimate use for the alleged paraphernalia.

*(p) Advertising of the item in magazines or other means which specifically glorify, encourage or espouse the illegal use, manufacture, sale or cultivation of controlled substances.*

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 65-4152 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4152. (a) No person shall use or possess with intent to use:

(1) Any simulated controlled substance;

(2) any drug paraphernalia to use, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance in violation of the uniform controlled substances act;

(3) any drug paraphernalia to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, sell or distribute a controlled substance in violation of the uniform controlled substances act; or

(4) anhydrous ammonia or pressurized ammonia in a container not approved for that chemical by the Kansas department of agriculture.

(b) Violation of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

(c) Violation of subsection (a)(3), other than as described in paragraph (d), or subsection (a)(4) is a drug severity level 4 felony.

(d) Violation of subsection (a)(3) which involves the possession of drug paraphernalia for the planting, propagation, growing or harvesting of less than five marijuana plants is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

(e) For persons arrested and charged under paragraph (a)(4), bail shall be at least \$50,000 cash or surety, unless the court determines, on the record, that the defendant is not likely to re-offend, the court imposes pretrial supervision or the defendant agrees to participate in a licensed or certified drug treatment program.

*(f) The fact that an item has not yet been used or did not contain a controlled substance at the time of the seizure is not a defense to a charge that the item was possessed with the intention for use as drug paraphernalia.*

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 65-4153 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4153. (a) No person shall *sell, offer for sale, have in such person's possession with intent to sell,* deliver, possess with intent to deliver, manufacture with intent to deliver or cause to be delivered within this state:

(1) Any simulated controlled substance;

(2) any drug paraphernalia, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used to use, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance in violation of K.S.A. 65-4162, and amendments thereto;

(3) any drug paraphernalia, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used to use, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance in violation of the uniform controlled substances act, except K.S.A. 65-4162, and amendments thereto; or

(4) any drug paraphernalia, knowing or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, sell or distribute a

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controlled substance in violation of the uniform controlled substances act.

(b) *Except as provided further*, violation of subsection (a)(1) is a non-drug severity level 9, nonperson felony.

(c) *Except as provided further*, violation of subsection (a)(2) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor. Any person who violates subsection (a)(2) by delivering or causing to be delivered within this state drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age is guilty of a nondrug severity level 9, nonperson felony.

(d) *Except as provided further*, violation of subsection (a)(3) is a nondrug severity level 9, nonperson felony. Any person who violates subsection (a)(3) by delivering or causing to be delivered within this state drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age is guilty of a drug severity level 4 felony.

(e) *Except as provided further*, violation of subsection (a)(4) is a drug severity level 4 felony.

(f) *Violation of subsection (a)(1) is a nondrug severity level 7, nonperson felony if such person is 18 or more years of age and the items involved were possessed with intent to sell, deliver or distribute; sold or offered for sale in or on, or within 1,000 feet of any school property upon which is located a structure used by a unified school district or an accredited nonpublic school for student instruction or attendance or extra-curricular activities of pupils enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades one through 12.*

(g) *Violation of subsection (a)(2) is a nondrug severity level 9, non-person felony if such person is 18 or more years of age and the items involved were possessed with intent to sell, deliver or distribute; sold or offered for sale in or on, or within 1,000 feet of any school property upon which is located a structure used by a unified school district or an accredited nonpublic school for student instruction or attendance or extra-curricular activities of pupils enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades one through 12.*

(h) *Violation of subsection (a)(3) is a drug severity level 4 felony if such person is 18 or more years of age and the items involved were possessed with intent to sell, deliver or distribute; sold or offered for sale in or on, or within 1,000 feet of any school property upon which is located a structure used by a unified school district or an accredited nonpublic school for student instruction or attendance or extracurricular activities of pupils enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades one through 12.*

(i) *Violation of subsection (a)(4) is a drug severity level 3 felony if such person is 18 or more years of age and the items involved were possessed with intent to sell, deliver or distribute; sold or offered for sale in or on, or within 1,000 feet of any school property upon which is located a structure used by a unified school district or an accredited nonpublic school for student instruction or attendance or extracurricular activities of pupils enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades one through 12.*

(j) *Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring that school be in session or that classes are actually being held at the time of the offense or that children must be present within the structure or on the property during the time of any alleged criminal act. If the structure or property meets the description above, the actual use of that structure or property at the time alleged shall not be a defense to the crime charged or the sentence imposed.*

(k) *As used in this section, the term “or under circumstances where one reasonably should know” that an item will be used in violation of this section, shall include, but not be limited to, the following:*

(1) *Actual knowledge from prior experience or statements by customers;*

(2) *inappropriate or impractical design for alleged legitimate use;*

(3) *receipt of packaging material, advertising information or other manufacturer supplied information regarding the item’s use as drug paraphernalia; or*

(4) *receipt of a written warning from a law enforcement or prosecutorial agency having jurisdiction that the item has been previously determined to have been designed specifically for use as drug paraphernalia.*

New Sec. 10. (a) The legislature recognizes the important public health benefits of the appropriate and legal medical use of controlled substances, and also the significant risk to public health that can arise due to the illegal diversion or abuse of such substances. The legislature finds that an electronic controlled substances prescription monitoring system could be a timely resource for physicians and other practitioners to assist them in the delivery of appropriate health care services, and also to be an investigative resource for law enforcement agencies to assist their efforts to discourage illegal diversion of controlled substances.

(b) In order to promote the public health and discourage the abuse of controlled substances, there is hereby established a controlled substances monitoring task force which shall develop a plan for the creation and implementation of: (1) A controlled substances prescription monitoring program; and (2) an electronic purchase log, which shall be capable of, in real-time, checking compliance with all state, federal and local laws concerning the sale of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. Such plan shall include suggestions for future action by the legislature in regard to the prescription monitoring program and electronic purchase log. It is not the intent of the legislature, nor shall the prescription monitoring program developed by the task force be used to discourage or interfere with the prescribing of controlled substances by physicians and other practitioners for legitimate medical purposes.

(c) The task force shall consist of 11 members as follows: The attorney general or the attorney general’s

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designee, one member appointed by the Kansas health policy authority, one member appointed by the director of the Kansas bureau of investigation, two members appointed by the board of pharmacy, one member appointed by the board of healing arts, one member appointed by the Kansas medical society, one member appointed by the Kansas association of osteopathic medicine, one member appointed by the Kansas pharmacists' association, one member appointed by the Kansas state dental association and one member appointed by the Kansas hospital association.

(d) The appointments shall be made within 30 days after the effective date of this act. The initial meeting of the task force shall be convened within 90 days after the effective date of this act by the board of pharmacy at a time and place designated by the board. The task force shall elect a chairperson and may elect any additional officers from among its members necessary to discharge its duties. All task force members shall serve without compensation.

(e) The task force shall report its findings and conclusions to the legislature on or before January 14, 2008.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 65-1643 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1643. It shall be unlawful:

(a) For any person to operate, maintain, open or establish any pharmacy within this state without first having obtained a registration from the board. Each application for registration of a pharmacy shall indicate the person or persons desiring the registration, including the pharmacist in charge, as well as the location, including the street name and number, and such other information as may be required by the board to establish the identity and exact location of the pharmacy. The issuance of a registration for any pharmacy shall also have the effect of permitting such pharmacy to operate as a retail dealer without requiring such pharmacy to obtain a retail dealer's permit. On evidence satisfactory to the board:

(1) That the pharmacy for which the registration is sought will be conducted in full compliance with the law and the rules and regulations of the board; (2) that the location and appointments of the pharmacy are such that it can be operated and maintained without endangering the public health or safety; (3) that the pharmacy will be under the supervision of a pharmacist, a registration shall be issued to such persons as the board shall deem qualified to conduct such a pharmacy.

(b) For any person to manufacture within this state any drugs except under the personal and immediate supervision of a pharmacist or such other person or persons as may be approved by the board after an investigation and a determination by the board that such person or persons is qualified by scientific or technical training or experience to perform such duties of supervision as may be necessary to protect the public

health and safety; and no person shall manufacture any such drugs without first obtaining a registration so to do from the board. Such registration shall be subject to such rules and regulations with respect to requirements, sanitation and equipment, as the board may from time to time adopt for the protection of public health and safety.

(c) For any person to distribute at wholesale any drugs without first obtaining a registration so to do from the board.

(d) For any person to sell or offer for sale at public auction or private sale in a place where public auctions are conducted, any drugs without first having obtained a registration from the board so to do, and it shall be necessary to obtain the permission of the board in every instance where any of the products covered by this section are to be sold or offered for sale.

(e) For any person to in any manner distribute or dispense samples of any drugs without first having obtained a permit from the board so to do, and it shall be necessary to obtain permission from the board in every instance where the samples are to be distributed or dispensed. Nothing in this subsection shall be held to regulate or in any manner interfere with the furnishing of samples of drugs to duly licensed practitioners, to mid-level practitioners, to pharmacists or to medical care facilities.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (f), for any person operating a store or place of business to sell, offer for sale or distribute any drugs to the public without first having obtained a registration or permit from the board authorizing such person so to do. No retail dealer who sells 12 or fewer different nonprescription drug products shall be required to obtain a retail dealer's permit under the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas or to pay a retail dealer new permit or permit renewal fee under such act. It shall be lawful for a retail dealer who is the holder of a valid retail dealer's permit issued by the board or for a retail dealer who sells 12 or fewer different nonprescription drug products to sell and distribute nonprescription drugs which are prepackaged, fully prepared by the manufacturer or distributor for use by the consumer and labeled in accordance with the requirements of the state and federal food, drug and cosmetic acts. Such nonprescription drugs shall not include: (1) A controlled substance; (2) a prescription-only drug; or (3) a drug product intended for human use by hypodermic injection; but such a retail dealer shall not be authorized to display any of the words listed in subsection (u) of K.S.A. 65-1626 and amendments thereto, for the designation of a pharmacy or drugstore.

(g) For any person to sell any drugs manufactured and sold only in the state of Kansas, unless the label and directions on such drugs shall first have been approved by the board.

(h) For any person to operate an institutional drug room without first having obtained a registration to do so from

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the board. Such registration shall be subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 65-1637a and amendments thereto and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(i) For any person to be a pharmacy student without first obtaining a registration to do so from the board, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the board, and paying a pharmacy student registration fee of \$25 to the board.

(j) For any person to operate a veterinary medical teaching hospital pharmacy without first having obtained a registration to do so from the board. Such registration shall be subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 65-1662 and amendments thereto and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(k) For any person to sell or distribute in a pharmacy a controlled substance designated in subsection (e) or (f) of K.S.A. 65-4113, and amendments thereto, unless:

(1) (A) Such controlled substance is sold or distributed by a licensed pharmacist, a registered pharmacy technician or a pharmacy intern or clerk supervised by a licensed pharmacist; ~~and~~

(B) any person purchasing, receiving or otherwise acquiring any such controlled substance produces a photo identification showing the date of birth of the person and signs a log *and enters in the log, or allows the seller to enter in the log, such person's address and the date and time of sale.* The log or database required by the board shall be available for inspection during regular business hours to the board of pharmacy and any law enforcement officer; ~~or~~

(C) *the seller determines that the name entered in the log corresponds to the name provided on such identification and that the date and time entered are correct; and*

(D) *the seller enters in the log the name of the controlled substance and the quantity sold; or*

(2) there is a lawful prescription.

~~(4) For any person to sell or distribute in a pharmacy four or more packages or containers of any controlled substance designated in subsection (e) or (f) of K.S.A. 65-4113, and amendments thereto, to a specific customer within any seven day period.~~

(l) *For any pharmacy to allow customers to have direct access to any controlled substance designated in subsection (e) or (f) of K.S.A. 65-4113, and amendments thereto. Such controlled substance shall be placed behind the counter or stored in a locked cabinet that is located in an area of the pharmacy to which customers do not have direct access.*

(m) *A seller who in good faith releases information in a log pursuant to subsection (k) to any law enforcement officer is immune from civil liability for such release unless the release constitutes gross negligence or intentional, wanton or willful misconduct.*

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 65-4113 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4113. (a) The controlled substances

or drugs, by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name or brand name designated, listed in this section are included in schedule V.

(b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture or preparation containing the following narcotic drug or its salts:

Buprenorphine . . . . . 9064

(c) Any compound, mixture or preparation containing limited quantities of any of the following narcotic drugs which also contains one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture or preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone:

(1) Not more than 200 milligrams of codeine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.

(2) Not more than 100 milligrams of dihydrocodeine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.

(3) Not more than 100 milligrams of ethylmorphine or any of its salts per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.

(4) Not more than 2.5 milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.

(5) Not more than 100 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.

(6) Not more than .5 milligram of difenoxin (9168) and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.

(d) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers (whether optical, position or geometric) and salts of such isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Propylhexedrine (except when part of a compound used for nasal decongestion which is authorized to be sold lawfully over the counter without a prescription under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, so long as it is used only for such purpose). . . . . 8161

(2) Pyrovalerone . . . . . 1485

~~(e) Except as provided in subsection (g),~~ Any compound, mixture or preparation containing any detectable quantity of ephedrine, its salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers.

~~(f) Except as provided in subsection (g),~~ Any compound, mixture or preparation containing any detectable quantity of pseudoephedrine, its salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers.

~~(g) The scheduling of the substances in subsections (e) and (f) shall not apply to any compounds, mixtures or~~

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~~preparations of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine which are in liquid, liquid capsule or gel capsule form.~~

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 65-7006 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-7006. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to possess ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phosphorus, lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pressurized ammonia or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers with intent to use the product to manufacture a controlled substance.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to market, sell, distribute, advertise, or label any drug product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phosphorus, lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pressurized ammonia or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers if the person knows or reasonably should know that the purchaser will use the product to manufacture a controlled substance.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to market, sell, distribute, advertise or label any drug product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers for indication of stimulation, mental alertness, weight loss, appetite control, energy or other indications not approved pursuant to the pertinent federal over-the-counter drug final monograph or tentative final monograph or approved new drug application.

(d) *It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, receive or otherwise acquire at retail any compound, mixture or preparation containing more than 3.6 grams of pseudoephedrine base or ephedrine base in any single transaction or any compound, mixture or preparation containing more than nine grams of pseudoephedrine base or ephedrine base within any 30-day period.*

(e) For persons arrested and charged under ~~this section~~ subsection (a), (b) or (c), bail shall be at least \$50,000 cash or surety, unless the court determines on the record that the defendant is not likely to re-offend, the court imposes pretrial supervision or the defendant agrees to participate in a licensed or certified drug treatment program.

~~(e)~~ (f) A violation of ~~this section~~ subsection (a), (b) or (c) shall be a drug severity level 2 felony. A violation of subsection (d) shall be a class A nonperson misdemeanor. New Sec. 14. The provisions of this act are declared to be severable and if any provision, word, phrase or clause of the act or the application thereof to any person shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act.

Sec. 15. K.S.A. 21-3440 and 65-4153 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3219, 21-3441, 21-3448, 21-3731, 21-4704, 65-1643, 65-4113, 65-4150, 65-4151, 65-4152 and 65-7006 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.

(Effective March 29, 2007)

## HOUSE BILL No. 2074

AN ACT concerning juveniles; relating to fingerprints and photographs; amending K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2313 and repealing the existing section.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2313 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2313. (a) Fingerprints or photographs shall not be taken of any juvenile who is taken into custody for any purpose, except that: (1) Fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction;

(2) ~~after adjudication, fingerprints and photographs shall be taken of all juvenile offenders adjudicated because of commission of an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or any of the following misdemeanor violations: K.S.A. 21-3424, and amendments thereto, criminal restraint, when the victim is less than 18 years of age, subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto, indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto, adultery, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age, K.S.A. 21-3508, and amendments thereto, lewd and lascivious behavior, subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, promoting prostitution, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age, K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto, sexual battery, and including an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, and amendments thereto, to commit a violation of any of the offenses specified in this subsection a juvenile's fingerprints shall be taken, and photographs of a juvenile may be taken, immediately upon taking the juvenile into custody or upon first appearance or in any event before final sentencing, before the court for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute the commission of a felony, a class A or B misdemeanor or assault, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3408, and amendments thereto;~~

(3) fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken under K.S.A. 21-2501, and amendments thereto, if the juvenile has been: (A) Prosecuted as an adult pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2347, and amendments thereto; or (B) taken into custody for an offense described in subsection (n)(1) or (n)(2) of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto; ~~and~~

(4) fingerprints or photographs ~~may~~ shall be taken of any juvenile admitted to a juvenile correctional facility; ~~and~~

(5) *photographs may be taken of any juvenile placed in a juvenile detention facility. Photographs taken under this paragraph shall be used solely by the juvenile detention facility for the purposes of identification, security and*

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*protection and shall not be disseminated to any other person or agency except after an escape and necessary to assist in apprehension.*

(b) Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) shall be kept readily distinguishable from those of persons of the age of majority. Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsections ~~(a)(2)~~, (a)(3) and (a)(4) may be kept in the same manner as those of persons of the age of majority.

(c) Fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile shall not be sent to a state or federal repository, except that:

(1) Fingerprints and photographs may be sent to ~~a~~ *the* state ~~or~~ and federal repository if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction; ~~and~~

(2) *a juvenile's fingerprints shall, and photographs of a juvenile may, be sent to the state and federal repository if taken under subsection (a)(2) or (a)(4); and*

(3) fingerprints or photographs taken under subsections ~~(a)(2)~~, subsection (a)(3) and ~~(a)(4)~~ shall be processed and disseminated in the same manner as those of persons of the age of majority.

(d) Fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be furnished to another juvenile justice agency, as defined by K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2325, and amendments thereto, if the other agency has a legitimate need for the fingerprints or photographs.

(e) Any fingerprints or photographs of an alleged juvenile offender taken under the provisions of subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 38-1611, prior to its repeal, may be sent to a state or federal repository on or before December 31, 2006.

(f) Any law enforcement agency that willfully fails to submit any fingerprints or photographs required by this section shall be liable to the state for the payment of a civil penalty, recoverable in an action brought by the attorney general, in an amount not exceeding \$500 for each report not made. Any civil penalty recovered under this subsection shall be paid into the state general fund.

(g) The director of the Kansas bureau of investigation shall adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this section, including time limits within which fingerprints shall be sent to a state or federal repository when required by this section.

(h) Nothing in this section shall preclude the custodian of a juvenile from authorizing photographs or fingerprints of the juvenile to be used in any action under the Kansas parentage act.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2313 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.

(Effective 07/01/07)

## HOUSE BILL No. 2181

AN ACT concerning social workers; relating to hours of continuing education needed for license reinstatement; amending K.S.A. 65-6313 and repealing the existing section.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 65-6313 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-6313. (a) All licenses issued shall be effective upon the date issued and shall expire at the end of 24 months from the date of issuance.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 65-6311 and amendments thereto, a license may be renewed by the payment of the renewal fee set forth in K.S.A. 65-6314 and amendments thereto and the execution and submission of a signed statement, on a form to be provided by the board, attesting that the applicant's license has been neither revoked nor currently suspended and that applicant has met the requirements for continuing education established by the board including not less than three continuing education hours of professional ethics. An applicant for renewal of a license as a master social worker or a specialist clinical social worker, as part of such continuing education, shall complete not less than six continuing education hours relating to diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

(c) The application for renewal shall be made on or before the date of the expiration of the license or on or before the date of the termination of the period of suspension.

(d) If the application for renewal, including payment of the required renewal fee, is not made on or before the date of the expiration of the license, the license is void, and no license shall be reinstated except upon payment of the required renewal fee established under K.S.A. 65-6314 and amendments thereto, plus a penalty equal to the renewal fee, and proof satisfactory to the board of the completion of ~~60~~ 40 hours of continuing education within two years prior to application for reinstatement. Upon receipt of such payment and proof, the board shall reinstate the license. A license shall be reinstated under this subsection, upon receipt of such payment and proof, at any time after the expiration of such license.

(e) In case of a lost or destroyed license, and upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction thereof, the board may issue a duplicate license and shall charge a fee as set forth in K.S.A. 65-6314 and amendments thereto for such duplicate license.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 65-6313 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.



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(Effective 07/01/07)

### HOUSE BILL No. 2193

AN ACT concerning crimes, criminal procedure and punishment; relating to sentencing; amending K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4603d and repealing the existing section.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4603d is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4603d. (a) Whenever any person has been found guilty of a crime, the court may adjudge any of the following:

(1) Commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections if the current crime of conviction is a felony and the sentence presumes imprisonment, or the sentence imposed is a dispositional departure to imprisonment; or, if confinement is for a misdemeanor, to jail for the term provided by law;

(2) impose the fine applicable to the offense;

(3) release the defendant on probation if the current crime of conviction and criminal history fall within a presumptive nonprison category or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate. In felony cases except for violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the court may include confinement in a county jail not to exceed 60 days, which need not be served consecutively, as a condition of an original probation sentence and up to 60 days in a county jail upon each revocation of the probation sentence, or community corrections placement;

(4) assign the defendant to a community correctional services program as provided in K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto, or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate, including orders requiring full or partial restitution;

(5) assign the defendant to a conservation camp for a period not to exceed six months as a condition of probation followed by a six-month period of follow-up through adult intensive supervision by a community correctional services program, if the offender successfully completes the conservation camp program;

(6) assign the defendant to a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b and amendments thereto;

(7) order the defendant to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program as provided by subsection (3) of K.S.A. 21-4502, and amendments thereto;

(8) order the defendant to repay the amount of any reward paid by any crime stoppers chapter, individual, corporation or public entity which materially aided in the apprehension or conviction of the defendant; repay the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency in the apprehension of the defendant, if one of the current crimes of conviction of the defendant

includes escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3809, and amendments thereto, or aggravated escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3810, and amendments thereto; repay expenses incurred by a fire district, fire department or fire company responding to a fire which has been determined to be arson under K.S.A. 21-3718 or 21-3719, and amendments thereto, if the defendant is convicted of such crime; repay the amount of any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency to purchase controlled substances from the defendant during the investigation which leads to the defendant's conviction; or repay the amount of any medical costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency or county. Such repayment of the amount of any such costs and expenses incurred by a county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company or any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency shall be deposited and credited to the same fund from which the public funds were credited to prior to use by the county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company;

(9) order the defendant to pay the administrative fee authorized by K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless waived by the court;

(10) order the defendant to pay a domestic violence special program fee authorized by K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 20-369, and amendments thereto;

(11) impose any appropriate combination of (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10); or (12) suspend imposition of sentence in misdemeanor cases.

(b) (1) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to pay restitution, which shall include, but not be limited to, damage or loss caused by the defendant's crime, unless the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable. In regard to a violation of K.S.A. 21-4018, and amendments thereto, such damage or loss shall include, but not be limited to, attorney fees and costs incurred to repair the credit history or rating of the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section, and to satisfy a debt, lien or other obligation incurred by the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section. If the court finds a plan of restitution unworkable, the court shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor.

(2) If the court orders restitution, the restitution shall be a judgment against the defendant which may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil cases. If, after 60 days from the date restitution is ordered by the court, a defendant is found to be in noncompliance with the plan established by the court for payment of restitution, and the victim to whom restitution is ordered paid has not initiated proceedings in accordance with K.S.A. 60-4301 et seq., and amendments thereto, the court shall assign an agent procured by the



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attorney general pursuant to K.S.A. 75-719, and amendments thereto, to collect the restitution on behalf of the victim. The administrative judge of each judicial district may assign such cases to an appropriate division of the court for the conduct of civil collection proceedings.

(c) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation, and pay a fee therefor, when required by subsection (4) of K.S.A. 21-4502, and amendments thereto.

(d) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the county general fund for all or a part of the expenditures by the county to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. Any such reimbursement to the county shall be paid only after any order for restitution has been paid in full. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of such sum will impose. A defendant who has been required to pay such sum and who is not willfully in default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to waive payment of such sum or any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method of payment.

(e) In imposing a fine the court may authorize the payment thereof in installments. In releasing a defendant on probation, the court shall direct that the defendant be under the supervision of a court services officer. If the court commits the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections or to jail, the court may specify in its order the amount of restitution to be paid and the person to whom it shall be paid if restitution is later ordered as a condition of parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision.

(f) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated and serving a sentence for a felony or while the offender is on probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release, or postrelease supervision for a felony, a new sentence shall be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure. When a new felony is committed while the offender is on release for a felony pursuant to the provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *or similar provisions of the laws of*

*another jurisdiction*, a new sentence may be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure.

(g) Prior to imposing a dispositional departure for a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, or prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid or grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, the court shall consider placement of the defendant in the Labette correctional conservation camp, conservation camps established by the secretary of corrections pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendment thereto or a community intermediate sanction center. Pursuant to this paragraph the defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment if space is available in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center and the defendant meets all of the conservation camp's or a community intermediate sanction center's placement criteria unless the court states on the record the reasons for not placing the defendant in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center.

(h) The court in committing a defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections shall fix a term of confinement within the limits provided by law. In those cases where the law does not fix a term of confinement for the crime for which the defendant was convicted, the court shall fix the term of such confinement.

(i) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the state general fund for all or a part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the court shall take

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account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of such sum will impose. A defendant who has been required to pay such sum and who is not willfully in default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to waive payment of such sum or any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method of payment. The amount of attorney fees to be included in the court order for reimbursement shall be the amount claimed by appointed counsel on the payment voucher for indigents' defense services or the amount prescribed by the board of indigents' defense services reimbursement tables as provided in K.S.A. 22-4522, and amendments thereto, whichever is less.

(j) This section shall not deprive the court of any authority conferred by any other Kansas statute to decree a forfeiture of property, suspend or cancel a license, remove a person from office, or impose any other civil penalty as a result of conviction of crime.

(k) An application for or acceptance of probation or assignment to a community correctional services program shall not constitute an acquiescence in the judgment for purpose of appeal, and any convicted person may appeal from such conviction, as provided by law, without regard to whether such person has applied for probation, suspended sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program.

(l) The secretary of corrections is authorized to make direct placement to the Labette correctional conservation camp or a conservation camp established by the secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendments thereto, of an inmate sentenced to the secretary's custody if the inmate: (1) Has been sentenced to the secretary for a probation revocation, as a departure from the presumptive nonimprisonment grid block of either sentencing grid, for an offense which is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I, or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, or for an offense which is classified in gridblocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes and such offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, and (2) otherwise meets admission criteria of the camp. If the inmate successfully completes a conservation camp program, the secretary of corrections shall report such completion to the sentencing court and the county or district attorney. The inmate shall then be assigned by the court to six months of follow-up supervision conducted by the appropriate community corrections services program. The court may also order that supervision

continue thereafter for the length of time authorized by K.S.A. 21-4611 and amendments thereto.

(m) When it is provided by law that a person shall be sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

(n) Except as provided by subsection (f) of K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto, in addition to any of the above, for felony violations of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, and amendments thereto, the court shall require the defendant who meets the requirements established in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto, including but not limited to, an approved after-care plan. If the defendant fails to participate in or has a pattern of intentional conduct that demonstrates the offender's refusal to comply with or participate in the treatment program, as established by judicial finding, the defendant shall be subject to revocation of probation and the defendant shall serve the underlying prison sentence as established in K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto. For those offenders who are convicted on or after the effective date of this act, upon completion of the underlying prison sentence, the defendant shall not be subject to a period of postrelease supervision. The amount of time spent participating in such program shall not be credited as service on the underlying prison sentence.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4603d is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### HOUSE BILL No. 2318

AN ACT concerning crimes, criminal procedure and punishment; relating to the crime victims compensation board; allowing expenses for crime scene cleanup; amending K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 74-7301 and repealing the existing section.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 74-7301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-7301. As used in this act:

(a) "Allowance expense" means reasonable charges incurred for reasonably needed products, services and accommodations, including those for medical care, rehabilitation, rehabilitative occupational training and other remedial treatment and care and for the replacement of items of clothing or bedding which were seized for evidence. Such term includes a total charge not in excess of \$5,000 for expenses in any way related to funeral, cremation or burial; but such term shall not include that portion of a charge for a room in a hospital, clinic, convalescent or nursing home or any other institution engaged in providing nursing care and related services, in

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excess of a reasonable and customary charge for semi-private accommodations, unless other accommodations are medically required. *Such term includes a total charge not in excess of \$1,000 for expenses in any way related to crime scene cleanup.*

(b) “Board” means the crime victims compensation board established under K.S.A. 74-7303 and amendments thereto.

(c) “Claimant” means any of the following persons claiming compensation under this act: A victim; a dependent of a deceased victim; a third person other than a collateral source; or an authorized person acting on behalf of any of them.

(d) “Collateral source” means a source of benefits or advantages for economic loss otherwise reparable under this act which the victim or claimant has received, or which is readily available to the victim or claimant, from:

- (1) The offender;
- (2) the government of the United States or any agency thereof, a state or any of its political subdivisions or an instrumentality or two or more states, unless the law providing for the benefits or advantages makes them excess or secondary to benefits under this act;
- (3) social security, medicare and medicaid;
- (4) state-required temporary nonoccupational disability insurance;
- (5) workers’ compensation;
- (6) wage continuation programs of any employer;
- (7) proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the victim for loss which the victim sustained because of the criminally injurious conduct; or
- (8) a contract providing prepaid hospital and other health care services or benefits for disability.

(e) “Criminally injurious conduct” means conduct that:

- (1) (A) Occurs or is attempted in this state or occurs to a person whose domicile is in Kansas who is the victim of a violent crime which occurs in another state, possession, or territory of the United States of America may make an application for compensation if:

- (i) The crimes would be compensable had it occurred in the state of Kansas; and

- (ii) the places the crimes occurred are states, possessions or territories of the United States of America not having eligible crime victim compensation programs;

- (B) poses a substantial threat or personal injury or death; and

- (C) either is punishable by fine, imprisonment or death or would be so punishable but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of this state; or

- (2) is an act of terrorism, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2331, or a violent crime that posed a substantial threat or caused personal injury or death, committed outside of the United States against a person whose domicile is in Kansas, except that criminally injurious conduct does not include any conduct resulting in injury or death sustained as a

member of the United States armed forces while serving on active duty.

Such term shall not include conduct arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle, except for violations of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto, or violations of municipal ordinances prohibiting the acts prohibited by that statute, or violations of K.S.A. 8-1602, 21-3404, 21-3405 and 21-3414 and amendments thereto or when such conduct was intended to cause personal injury or death.

(f) “Dependent” means a natural person wholly or partially dependent upon the victim for care or support, and includes a child of the victim born after the victim’s death.

(g) “Dependent’s economic loss” means loss after decedent’s death of contributions of things of economic value to the decedent’s dependents, not including services they would have received from the decedent if the decedent had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by reason of decedent’s death.

(h) “Dependent’s replacement services loss” means loss reasonably incurred by dependents after decedent’s death in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the decedent would have performed for their benefit if the decedent had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by reason of decedent’s death and not subtracted in calculating dependent’s economic loss.

(i) “Economic loss” means economic detriment consisting only of allowable expense, work loss, replacement services loss and, if injury causes death, dependent’s economic loss and dependent’s replacement service loss. Noneconomic detriment is not loss, but economic detriment is loss although caused by pain and suffering or physical impairment.

(j) “Noneconomic detriment” means pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment and nonpecuniary damage.

(k) “Replacement services loss” means expenses reasonably incurred in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the injured person would have performed, not for income, but for the benefit of self or family, if such person had not been injured.

(l) “Work loss” means loss of income from work the injured person would have performed if such person had not been injured, and expenses reasonably incurred by such person in obtaining services in lieu of those the person would have performed for income, reduced by any income from substitute work actually performed by such person or by income such person would have earned in available appropriate substitute work that the person was capable of performing but unreasonably failed to undertake.

(m) “Victim” means a person who suffers personal injury or death as a result of: (1) Criminally injurious conduct; (2) the good faith effort of any person to prevent

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criminally injurious conduct; or (3) the good faith effort of any person to apprehend a person suspected of engaging in criminally injurious conduct.

(n) “*Crime scene cleanup*” means removal of blood, stains, odors or other debris caused by the crime or the processing of the crime scene.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 74-7301 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### HOUSE BILL No. 2393

AN ACT concerning child support enforcement; amending K.S.A. 23-4,119 and 60-2403 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 23-495, 32-918, 32-930 and 39-756 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 39-756b.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 23-495 is hereby amended to read as follows: 23-495. The court trustee shall have the responsibility:

(a) For collection of support or restitution from the obligor upon the written request of the obligee or upon the order of the court; and

(b) *to compile a list of individuals who owe arrearages under a support order or have failed, after appropriate notice, to comply with a subpoena issued pursuant to a duty of support. The court trustee shall deliver such list to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services on a quarterly basis or more frequently as requested by the secretary.*

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 23-4,119 is hereby amended to read as follows: 23-4,119. (a) Whether or not a medical child support order has previously been entered, the court ~~may~~ shall address the medical needs of the child, and if necessary, enter a medical child support order. Subject to any requirements in child support guidelines adopted by the supreme court pursuant to K.S.A. 20-165, and amendments thereto, the medical child support order may require either parent or both parents to furnish coverage under any health benefit plan as provided in this section, allocate between the parents responsibility for deductibles and copayments, allocate between the parents responsibility for medical costs not covered by any health benefit plan, include costs of coverage under a health benefit plan in the calculation of a current child support order, require cash medical support as an adjustment to a current support order, and make any other provision that justice may require. Before requiring either parent to provide coverage under any health benefit plan ~~available to the parent after consideration of~~, the court shall consider whether the benefits of the plan are accessible to the child and the cost of coverage, including deductibles

and copayments, in relation to the overall financial circumstances. In no event shall the court consider as a factor the availability of medical assistance to any person. Nothing in this section shall prevent the court from prospectively ordering a parent to provide coverage under any health benefit plan which may become available to the parent.

(b) Except for good cause shown, if more than one health benefit plan is available for *and accessible to* a child, the court shall give preference to the plan: (1) Designated by court order or agreement of the parties, or, if none, then (2) in which the child already has benefits, or, if none, then (3) with terms closest to those designated by court order or agreement of the parties, or, if none, then (4) in which the parent or members of the parent's household have benefits, or, if none, then (5) in which the child will receive the greatest benefits.

(c) When a medical child support order has been entered, the obligor shall be deemed to have granted by operation of law a limited power of attorney to submit claims to a health benefit plan on the child's behalf and to endorse and negotiate any check or other negotiable instrument issued in full or partial payment of the child's claim. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the limited power of attorney shall be held by the obligee. If the child is receiving medical assistance from the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall be deemed the sole holder of the limited power of attorney with respect to payments subject to the secretary's claim for reimbursement. Upon termination of medical assistance in this state for the child, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall retain the limited power of attorney with respect to medical assistance already provided until the claim of the secretary for reimbursement is satisfied. If the child is receiving medical assistance under Title XIX of the federal social security act in another state or jurisdiction, the agency or official responsible for administering the Title XIX program in that state or jurisdiction shall be deemed the sole holder of the limited power of attorney with respect to payments subject to the claim of that agency or official for reimbursement. Upon termination of medical assistance in that state or jurisdiction for the child the agency or official administering the Title XIX program shall retain the limited power of attorney with respect to medical assistance already provided until the claim of that agency or official for reimbursement is satisfied.

(d) In any case in which a participating parent is required by a court or administrative order to provide health coverage for a child, the participating parent is eligible for family health coverage, and the child is otherwise eligible for family health coverage, without regard to any enrollment season restrictions the employer, sponsor or other administrator of a health benefit plan: (1)

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Shall permit the participating parent to enroll the child for coverage; or (2) if the participating parent is enrolled but has not applied for coverage for the child, shall permit the holder of a limited power of attorney pursuant to subsection (c) to enroll the child. A child enrolled under this subsection shall be treated, with regard to any preexisting condition, as though enrollment occurred during the normal open enrollment period.

(e) When a child has been enrolled for coverage pursuant to subsection (d), the employer, sponsor or other administrator of a health benefit plan shall not disenroll or eliminate coverage of the child unless the employer, sponsor or administrator is provided: (1) Satisfactory written evidence that the court or administrative order requiring the parent to provide health coverage is no longer in effect for the child and either the participating parent has requested a change or discontinuance of the child's coverage, or the child is otherwise ineligible for continued coverage; or (2) satisfactory written evidence, signed by all holders of a limited power of attorney pursuant to subsection (c), that the child is or will be enrolled in comparable health coverage through another insurer or health benefit plan which will take effect no later than the effective date of the disenrollment. An employer may also disenroll or eliminate coverage for the child if the employer has eliminated family health coverage for all of its employees.

(f) The provisions of this section and the income withholding act and amendments thereto shall apply to all orders for support, including all medical child support orders, entered in this state regardless of the date the order was entered.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 39-756 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-756. (a) (1) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall make support enforcement services required under part D of title IV of the federal social security act (42 U.S.C. § 651 et seq.), or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and federal regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, including but not limited to the location of parents, the establishment of paternity and the enforcement of child support obligations, available to persons not subject to the requirements of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto and not receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (b). Persons who previously received public assistance but who are not receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (b) may apply for or receive support enforcement services pursuant to this subsection.

(2) By applying for or receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the applicant or recipient shall be deemed to have assigned to the secretary on behalf of the state any accrued, present or future rights to support from any other person such applicant may have in behalf of any family member, including the applicant, for whom the applicant is

applying for or receiving support enforcement services. The assignment shall automatically become effective upon the date of application for or receipt of support enforcement services, whichever is earlier, and shall remain in full force and effect so long as the secretary provides support enforcement services on behalf of the applicant, recipient or child. By applying for or receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the applicant, recipient or obligee is also deemed to have appointed the secretary or the secretary's designee as an attorney in fact to perform the specific act of negotiating and endorsing all drafts, checks, money orders or other negotiable instruments representing support payments received by the secretary in behalf of any person for whom the secretary is providing support enforcement services. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date support rights are assigned and shall remain in effect until the assignment is terminated in full.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall affect or limit any existing assignment or claim for repayment of any unreimbursed portion of assistance pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto or affect or limit any subsequent assignment of support rights.

(b) (1) Upon discontinuance of all public assistance ~~in accordance with a plan under which federal moneys are expended on behalf of the applicant, recipient or child for: (A) Aid to families with dependent children, (B) medical assistance, or (C) the expenses of a child in the secretary's care or custody pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1501 et seq., and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2301 et seq., and amendments thereto, giving rise to an assignment of support rights pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709, and amendments thereto,~~ the secretary shall continue to provide all appropriate support enforcement services required under title IV-D of the federal social security act for the persons who were receiving assistance, unless the recipient requests that support enforcement services be discontinued.

(2) When support enforcement services are provided pursuant to subsection (b)(1), the assignment of support rights and limited power of attorney pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto shall remain in full force and effect. When the secretary is no longer providing support enforcement services related to support obligations accruing after the date assistance was discontinued, the assignment of support rights shall remain in effect to the extent provided in K.S.A. 39-756a, and amendments thereto.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall affect or limit any existing assignment or claim for repayment of any unreimbursed portion of assistance pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto or affect or limit any subsequent assignment of support rights.

(c) The secretary shall fix by rules and regulations ~~a fee~~ ~~or~~ fees for services rendered pursuant to this section as

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~~required by federal law or federal regulations, or both. Such fees shall conform to the requirements of title IV-D of the federal social security act. Any fees imposed by the secretary upon a person required to make payments under a support order shall be in addition to any amount the person is required to pay as support.~~

~~(d) Subject to subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto, amounts Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, assigned support that is collected on behalf of persons while a person is receiving services pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) shall be paid to them unless the secretary of social and rehabilitation services retains an assignment of support rights pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto if such an assignment is retained by the secretary, current support payments shall be paid to the obligee and the secretary may retain any support arrearage to which social and rehabilitation services has a claim. Any support arrearage collected in excess of the amount assigned to social and rehabilitation services shall be paid to the obligee distributed as required by title IV-D of the federal social security act. If federal law authorizes the secretary to elect to distribute more support to any families than would otherwise be permitted, the secretary may make such election by adopting rules and regulations for that purpose.~~

~~(e) In any action brought pursuant to this section or pursuant to subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto, or any action brought by a governmental agency or contractor, to establish paternity or to establish or enforce a support obligation, the social and rehabilitation services' attorney or the attorneys with whom such agency contracts to provide such services shall represent the state department of social and rehabilitation services. If any attorney provides legal services on behalf of the secretary in any case in which the secretary is furnishing title IV-D services, such attorney shall have an attorney-client relationship only with the secretary. The provisions of this subsection shall apply whether the attorney is an employee of the state, a contractor subject to the requirements of K.S.A. 75-5365, and amendments thereto, or an employee of such a contractor. Nothing in this section subsection shall be construed to modify any statutory mandate, authority or confidentiality required by any governmental agency. Any representation No action by such attorney shall not be construed to create an attorney-client relationship between the attorney and any party person, other than the state department of social and rehabilitation services secretary.~~

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 32-918 is hereby amended to read as follows: 32-918. (a) Upon request of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the secretary of wildlife and parks shall not allow any license, permit, stamp, tag or other issue of the department of wildlife and

parks to be purchased by any applicant except as provided in this section. The secretary of social and rehabilitation services may make such a request by providing the secretary of wildlife and parks, on a quarterly basis, a listing of names and other information sufficient to allow the secretary of wildlife and parks to match applicants against the list with reasonable accuracy. The secretary of social and rehabilitation services may include an individual on the listing if, at the time the listing is compiled, the individual owes arrearages under a support order in a title IV-D case or has failed, after appropriate notice, to comply with an outstanding warrant or subpoena directed to the individual in a title IV-D case. *The secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall include an individual on the listing if, at the time the listing is compiled, the individual owes arrearages under a support order, as reported to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services by the court trustee or has failed, after appropriate notice, to comply with a subpoena directed to the individual by the court trustee and as reported to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services by the court trustee.*

(b) If any applicant for a license, permit, stamp, tag or other issue of the department of wildlife and parks is not allowed to complete a purchase pursuant to this section, the vendor of the license, permit, stamp, tag or other issue of the department of wildlife and parks shall immediately deliver to the applicant a written notice, furnished by the state of Kansas, stating the basis for the action and how the applicant may dispute the action or request other relief. *Such notice shall inform the applicant who owes arrearages in an IV-D case to contact social and rehabilitation services and in a non-IV-D case to contact the court trustee.*

(c) Immediately upon receiving a release executed by an authorized agent of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services *or the court trustee*, the secretary of wildlife and parks may allow the applicant to purchase any license, permit, stamp, tag or other issue of the department of wildlife and parks. The applicant shall have the burden of obtaining and delivering the release. The secretary of social and rehabilitation services *or the court trustee* may limit the duration of the release.

(d) Upon request the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall issue a release if, as appropriate:

(1) The arrearages are paid in full or a tribunal of competent jurisdiction has determined that no arrearages are owed;

(2) an income withholding order in the case has been served upon the applicant's current employer or payor;

(3) an agreement has been completed or an order has been entered setting minimum payments to defray the arrearages, together with receipt of the first minimum payment; ~~or~~

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(4) the applicant has complied with the warrant or subpoena or the warrant or subpoena has been quashed or withdrawn; or

(5) *the court trustee notifies the secretary of social and rehabilitation services that the applicant has paid the arrearages in full or has complied with the subpoena or the subpoena has been quashed or withdrawn.*

(e) Individuals previously included in a quarterly listing may be omitted from any subsequent listing by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services. When a new listing takes effect, the secretary of wildlife and parks may allow any individual not included in the new listing to purchase any license, permit, stamp, tag or other issue of the department of wildlife and parks, whether or not the applicant had been included in a previous listing.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require or permit the secretary of wildlife and parks to determine any issue related to a *child support order or related to the title IV-D case*, including questions of mistaken identity or the adequacy of any notice provided pursuant to this section. *In a title IV-D case*, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall provide an opportunity for fair hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 75-3306, and amendments thereto, to any person who has been denied any license, permit, stamp, tag or other issue of the department of wildlife and parks pursuant to this section, provided that the person complies with the requirements of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for requesting such fair hearing. *In a non-IV-D case, the applicant shall contact the court trustee.*

(g) The term “title IV-D” has the meaning ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 32-930, and amendments thereto.

(h) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services and the secretary of wildlife and parks may enter into an agreement for administering the provisions of this section.

(i) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services and the secretary of wildlife and parks may each adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(j) *Upon receipt of such list, the secretary of wildlife and parks shall send by first class mail, a letter to any new individual on the listing who has a current license, permit, stamp, tag or other issue of the department of wildlife and parks informing such individual of the provisions of this section.*

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 32-930 is hereby amended to read as follows: 32-930. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), the secretary or the secretary’s designee is authorized to issue to any Kansas resident a lifetime fishing, hunting or furharvester or combination hunting and fishing license upon proper application made therefor to the secretary or the secretary’s designee and payment of a license fee as follows: (1) A total payment made at the time of purchase in the amount prescribed pursuant to K.S.A. 32-988 and amendments thereto; or (2) payment may be made over a two-year period in eight quarter-

annual installments in the amount prescribed pursuant to K.S.A. 32-988 and amendments thereto. If payment is in installments, the license shall not be issued until the final installment has been paid. A person making installment payments shall not be required to obtain the appropriate annual license, and each installment payment shall be deemed to be such an annual license for a period of one year following the date of the last installment payment made. If an installment payment is not received within 30 days after it is due and owing, the secretary may consider the payments in default and may retain any payments previously received. Any lifetime license issued to a Kansas resident shall not be made invalid by reason of the holder thereof subsequently residing outside the state of Kansas. Any nonresident holder of a Kansas lifetime hunting or combination hunting and fishing license shall be eligible under the same conditions as a Kansas resident for a big game or wild turkey permit upon proper application to the secretary. Any nonresident holder of a lifetime fishing license issued before July 1, 1989, shall be eligible under the same conditions as a Kansas resident for a big game or wild turkey permit upon proper application to the secretary.

(b) For the purposes of subsection (a), the term “resident” shall have the meaning defined in K.S.A. 32-701, and amendments thereto, except that a person shall have maintained that person’s place of permanent abode in this state for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the person’s application for a lifetime fishing, hunting or furharvester or combination hunting and fishing license.

(c) (1) Upon request of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the secretary of wildlife and parks shall not issue a lifetime fishing, hunting or furharvester or combination hunting and fishing license to an applicant except as provided in this subsection. The secretary of social and rehabilitation services may make such a request if, at the time of the request, the applicant:

(A) Owed arrearages under a support order in a title IV-D case being administered by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services ~~or~~;

(B) had outstanding a warrant or subpoena, directed to the applicant, in a title IV-D case being administered by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services;

(C) *owes arrearages under a support order, as reported to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services by the court trustee; or*

(D) *has failed, after appropriate notice, to comply with a subpoena directed to the individual by the court trustee as reported to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services by the court trustee.*

(2) Upon receiving a release from an authorized agent of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services *or the court trustee*, the secretary of wildlife and parks may issue the lifetime fishing, hunting or furharvester or combination hunting and fishing license. The applicant



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shall have the burden of obtaining and delivering the release.

(3) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall issue a release upon request if, as appropriate:

(4) (A) The arrearages are paid in full or a tribunal of competent jurisdiction has determined that no arrearages are owed;

(2) (B) an income withholding order has been served upon the applicant's current employer or payor;

(3) (C) an agreement has been completed or an order has been entered setting minimum payments to defray the arrearages, together with receipt of the first minimum payment; ~~or~~

(4) (D) the applicant has complied with the warrant or subpoena or the warrant or subpoena has been quashed or withdrawn; ~~or~~

(E) *the court trustee notifies the secretary of social and rehabilitation services that the applicant has paid the arrearages in full or has complied with the subpoena or the subpoena has been quashed or withdrawn.*

(d) (1) *Upon request of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the secretary of wildlife and parks shall suspend a lifetime fishing, hunting or furharvester or combination hunting and fishing license to a licensee as provided in this subsection. The secretary of social and rehabilitation services may make such a request if, at the time of the request, the applicant owed arrearages under a support order or had outstanding a warrant or subpoena as stated in subsection (c)(1).*

(2) *Upon receiving a release from an authorized agent of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the court trustee, the secretary of wildlife and parks may reinstate the lifetime fishing, hunting or furharvester or combination hunting and fishing license. The licensee shall have the burden of obtaining and delivering the release.*

(3) *The secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall issue a release upon request if the requirements of subsection (c)(3) are met.*

(e) Nothing in ~~this~~ subsection (c) or (d) shall be construed to require or permit the secretary of wildlife and parks to determine any issue related to a child support order or related to the title IV-D case ~~except~~ including to resolve questions of mistaken identity or determine the adequacy of any notice relating to ~~this~~ subsection (c) or (d) that the secretary of wildlife and parks provides to the applicant.

(f) "Title IV-D" means part D of title IV of the federal social security act (42 U.S.C. § 651 et seq.) and amendments thereto, as in effect on December 31, 2001, relating to child support enforcement services.

(4) (g) The secretary, in accordance with K.S.A. 32-805 and amendments thereto, may adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 60-2403 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-2403. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsection

(b) or (d), if a renewal affidavit is not filed or if execution, including any garnishment proceeding, support enforcement proceeding or proceeding in aid of execution, is not issued, within five years from the date of the entry of any judgment in any court of record in this state, including judgments in favor of the state or any municipality in the state, or within five years from the date of any order reviving the judgment or, if five years have intervened between the date of the last renewal affidavit filed or execution proceedings undertaken on the judgment and the time of filing another renewal affidavit or undertaking execution proceedings on it, the judgment, including court costs and fees therein shall become dormant, and shall cease to operate as a lien on the real estate of the judgment debtor. ~~Except as provided in subsection (b), when~~ When a judgment becomes and remains dormant for a period of two years, it shall be the duty of the ~~clerk of the court judge~~ to release the judgment of record when requested to do so.

(2) A "renewal affidavit" is a statement under oath, signed by the judgment creditor or the judgment creditor's attorney, filed in the proceedings in which the judgment was entered and stating the remaining balance due and unpaid on the judgment.

(3) A "support enforcement proceeding" means any civil proceeding to enforce any judgment for payment of child support or maintenance and includes, but is not limited to, any income withholding proceeding under the income withholding act, K.S.A. 23-4,105 through 23-4,118 and amendments thereto, or the interstate income withholding act, K.S.A. 23-4,125 through 23-4,137 and amendments thereto, any contempt proceeding and any civil proceeding under the ~~revised uniform reciprocal enforcement of support act (1968), K.S.A. 23-457~~ uniform interstate family support act, K.S.A. 23-9,101 et seq., and amendments thereto.

(b) (1) ~~If a judgment for the support of a child becomes dormant before the child's emancipation, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court to release the judgment of record when requested to do so only if the judgment has remained dormant for the period prior to the child's emancipation plus two years. When, after the child's emancipation, a judgment for the support of a child becomes and remains dormant for a period of two years, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court to release the judgment of record when requested to do so.~~

~~—(2) The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to those judgments which have not become void as of July 1, 1988. Except for those judgments which have become void as of July 1, 2007, no judgment for the support of a child shall be or become dormant for any purpose except as provided in this subsection. If a judgment would have become dormant under the conditions set forth in subsection (a), the judgment shall cease to operate as a lien on the real estate of the judgment debtor as of the date the judgment would have become dormant, but the~~

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*judgment shall not be released of record pursuant to subsection (a).*

(c) The time within which action must be taken to prevent a judgment from becoming dormant does not run during any period in which the enforcement of the judgment by legal process is stayed or prohibited.

(d) If a renewal affidavit is not filed or if execution is not issued, within 10 years from the date of the entry of any judgment of restitution in any court of record in this state, the judgment, including court costs and fees therein shall become dormant, and shall cease to operate as a lien on the real estate of the judgment debtor. Except as provided in subsection (b), when a judgment becomes and remains dormant for a period of two years, it shall be the duty of the ~~clerk of the court~~ judge to release the judgment of record when requested to do so.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 23-4,119 and 60-2403 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 23-495, 32-918, 32-930, 39-756 and 39-756b are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

(Effective 05/03/07)

### HOUSE BILL No. 2528

AN ACT concerning firearms; amending K.S.A. 59-2979 and 59-29b79 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 12-16,124, 75-7c04, 75-7c10, 75-7c11, 75-7c17 and 75-7c25 and repealing the existing sections.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 12-16,124 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-16,124. (a) No city or county shall adopt any ordinance, resolution or regulation, and no agent of any city or county shall take any administrative action, governing the purchase, transfer, ownership, storage or transporting of firearms or ammunition, or any component or combination thereof, ~~other than those expressly authorized by statute. Except as provided in subsection (b) and subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c11, and amendments thereto, any such ordinance, resolution or regulation adopted prior to the effective date of this 2007 act shall be null and void. For purposes of this section, a statute that does not refer to firearms or ammunition, or components or combinations thereof, shall not be construed to provide express authorization.~~

(b) Nothing in this section shall:

(1) ~~Prohibit a city or county from adopting any zoning measure related to firearms licenses if otherwise authorized by law to do so;~~

(2) ~~prohibit a law enforcement officer, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto, from acting within the scope of such officer's duties;~~

(3) ~~prohibit a city or county from regulating the manner of carrying any firearm on one's person;~~

~~(4) prohibit a city or county from regulating in any manner the carrying of any firearm in any jail, juvenile detention facility, prison, courthouse, courtroom or city hall; or~~

~~(5) prohibit a city or county from adopting an ordinance, resolution or regulation requiring a firearm transported in any air, land or water vehicle to be unloaded and encased in a container which completely encloses the firearm or any less restrictive provision governing the transporting of firearms.~~

~~(c) No person shall be prosecuted or convicted of a violation of any ordinance, resolution or regulation of a city or county which regulates the storage or transportation of a firearm if such person (1) is storing or transporting the firearm without violating any provision of the Kansas criminal code or (2) is otherwise transporting the firearm in a lawful manner.~~

~~(b) Nothing in this section shall:~~

~~(1) Prohibit a law enforcement officer, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto, from acting within the scope of such officer's duties;~~

~~(2) prohibit a city or county from regulating the manner of openly carrying a loaded firearm on one's person; or in the immediate control of a person, not licensed under the personal and family protection act while on property open to the public.~~

~~(3) prohibit a city or county from regulating in any manner the carrying of any firearm in any jail, juvenile detention facility, prison, courthouse, courtroom or city hall; or~~

~~(4) prohibit a city or county from adopting an ordinance, resolution or regulation requiring a firearm transported in any air, land or water vehicle to be unloaded and encased in a container which completely encloses the firearm or any less restrictive provision governing the transporting of firearms, provided such ordinance, resolution or regulation shall not apply to persons licensed under the personal and family protection act.~~

~~(c) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section and subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c11, and amendments thereto, no person shall be prosecuted or convicted of a violation of any ordinance, resolution or regulation of a city or county which regulates the storage or transportation of a firearm if such person (1) is storing or transporting the firearm~~

~~without violating any provision of the Kansas criminal code or (2) is otherwise transporting the firearm in a lawful manner.~~

~~(d) No person shall be prosecuted under any ordinance, resolution or regulation for transporting a firearm in any air, land or water vehicle if the firearm is unloaded and encased in a container which completely encloses the firearm.~~

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Sec. 2. K.S.A. 59-2979 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2979. (a) The district court records, and any treatment records or medical records of any patient or former patient that are in the possession of any district court or treatment facility shall be privileged and shall not be disclosed except:

(1) Upon the written consent of (A) the patient or former patient, if an adult who has no legal guardian; (B) the patient's or former patient's legal guardian, if one has been appointed; or (C) a parent, if the patient or former patient is under 18 years of age, except that a patient or former patient who is 14 or more years of age and who was voluntarily admitted upon their own application made pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(B) of K.S.A. 59-2949 and amendments thereto shall have capacity to consent to release of their records without parental consent. The head of any treatment facility who has the records may refuse to disclose portions of such records if the head of the treatment facility states in writing that such disclosure will be injurious to the welfare of the patient or former patient.

(2) Upon the sole consent of the head of the treatment facility who has the records if the head of the treatment facility makes a written determination that such disclosure is necessary for the treatment of the patient or former patient.

(3) To any state or national accreditation agency or for a scholarly study, but the head of the treatment facility shall require, before such disclosure is made, a pledge from any state or national accreditation agency or scholarly investigator that such agency or investigator will not disclose the name of any patient or former patient to any person not otherwise authorized by law to receive such information.

(4) Upon the order of any court of record after a determination has been made by the court issuing the order that such records are necessary for the conduct of proceedings before the court and are otherwise admissible as evidence.

(5) In proceedings under this act, upon the oral or written request of any attorney representing the patient, or former patient.

(6) To appropriate administrative or professional staff of the department of corrections whenever patients have been administratively transferred to the state security hospital or other state psychiatric hospitals pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5209 and amendments thereto. The patient's or former patient's consent shall not be necessary to release information to the department of corrections.

*(7) To the state central repository at the Kansas bureau of investigation for use only in determining eligibility to purchase and possess firearms or qualifications for licensure pursuant to the personal and family protection act.*

~~(7)~~ (8) As otherwise provided for in this act.

(b) To the extent the provisions of K.S.A. 65-5601 through 65-5605, inclusive, and amendments thereto are applicable to treatment records or medical records of any patient or former patient, the provisions of K.S.A. 65-5601 through 65-5605, inclusive, and amendments thereto shall control the disposition of information contained in such records.

(c) Willful violation of this section is a class C misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 59-29b79 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-29b79. (a) The district court records, and any treatment records or medical records of any patient or former patient that are in the possession of any district court or treatment facility shall be privileged and shall not be disclosed except:

(1) Upon the written consent of (A) the patient or former patient, if an adult who has no legal guardian; (B) the patient's or former patient's legal guardian, if one has been appointed; or (C) a parent, if the patient or former patient is under 18 years of age, except that a patient or former patient who is 14 or more years of age and who was voluntarily admitted upon their own application made pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(B) of K.S.A. 59-29b49 and amendments thereto shall have capacity to consent to release of their records without parental consent. The head of any treatment facility who has the records may refuse to disclose portions of such records if the head of the treatment facility states in writing that such disclosure will be injurious to the welfare of the patient or former patient.

(2) Upon the sole consent of the head of the treatment facility who has the records if the head of the treatment facility makes a written determination that such disclosure is necessary for the treatment of the patient or former patient.

(3) To any state or national accreditation agency or for a scholarly study, but the head of the treatment facility shall require, before such disclosure is made, a pledge from any state or national accreditation agency or scholarly investigator that such agency or investigator will not disclose the name of any patient or former patient to any person not otherwise authorized by law to receive such information.

(4) Upon the order of any court of record after a determination has been made by the court issuing the order that such records are necessary for the conduct of proceedings before the court and are otherwise admissible as evidence.

(5) In proceedings under this act, upon the oral or written request of any attorney representing the patient, or former patient.

*(6) To the state central repository at the Kansas bureau of investigation for use only in determining eligibility to purchase and possess firearms or qualifications for licensure pursuant to the personal and family protection act.*

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~~(6)~~ (7) As otherwise provided for in this act.

(b) To the extent the provisions of K.S.A. 65-5601 through 65-5605, inclusive, and amendments thereto, are applicable to treatment records or medical records of any patient or former patient, the provisions of K.S.A. 65-5601 through 65-5605, inclusive, and amendments thereto, shall control the disposition of information contained in such records.

(c) Willful violation of this section is a class C misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c04 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c04. (a) On and after January 1, 2007, the attorney general shall issue a license pursuant to this act if the applicant:

(1) Is a resident of the county where application for licensure is made and has been a resident of the state for six months or more immediately preceding the filing of the application, residency to be determined in accordance with K.S.A. 77-201, and amendments thereto;

(2) is 21 years or more of age;

(3) does not suffer from a physical infirmity which prevents the safe handling of a weapon;

(4) has never been convicted or placed on diversion, in this or any other jurisdiction, for an act that constitutes a felony under the laws of this state or adjudicated, in this or any other jurisdiction, of committing as a juvenile an act that would be a felony under the laws of this state if committed by an adult;

*(5) has never been convicted, in this or any other jurisdiction, for an act that constitutes a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, as defined by 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(33)(A) or adjudicated, in this or any other jurisdiction, of committing as a juvenile an act that would be a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence under 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(33)(A) if committed by an adult;*

~~(5)~~ (6) has not been, during the five years immediately preceding the date the application is submitted: (A) Convicted or placed on diversion, in this or any other jurisdiction, for an act that constitutes a misdemeanor under the provisions of the uniform controlled substances act or adjudicated, in this or any other jurisdiction, of committing as a juvenile an act that would be a misdemeanor under such act if committed by an adult; (B) convicted or placed on diversion, in this or any other jurisdiction, two or more times for an act that constitutes a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; (C) convicted or placed on diversion, in this or any other jurisdiction, for an act that constitutes a domestic violence misdemeanor under any municipal ordinance or article 34 or 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or adjudicated, in this or any other jurisdiction, of committing as a juvenile an act that would be a domestic violence misdemeanor under article 34 or 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated if committed by an adult; or (D) convicted or placed on diversion, in this or any other jurisdiction, for an act that constitutes a

violation of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c12, and amendments thereto, or a violation of subsection (a)(4) of K.S.A. 21-4201, and amendments thereto, or adjudicated, in this or any other jurisdiction, of committing as a juvenile an act that would be a violation of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c12, and amendments thereto, or a violation of subsection (a)(4) of K.S.A. 21-4201, and amendments thereto, if committed by an adult;

~~(6)~~ (7) has not been charged with a crime which would render the applicant, if convicted, ineligible for a license or, if so charged, final disposition of the charge has occurred and no other charges are pending which would cause the applicant to be ineligible for a license;

~~(7)~~ (8) has not been ordered by a court to receive treatment for mental illness pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2966, and amendments thereto, or for an alcohol or substance abuse problem pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29b66, and amendments thereto, or, if a court has ordered such treatment, has not been issued a certificate of restoration pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c26, and amendments thereto, not less than five years before the date of the application;

~~(8)~~ (9) desires a legal means to carry a concealed weapon for lawful self-defense;

~~(9)~~ (10) except as provided by subsection (g) of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c05, and amendments thereto, presents evidence satisfactory to the attorney general that the applicant has satisfactorily completed a weapons safety and training course approved by the attorney general pursuant to subsection (b);

~~(10)~~ (11) has not been adjudged a disabled person under the act for obtaining a guardian or conservator, or both, or under a similar law of another state or the District of Columbia, unless the applicant was ordered restored to capacity three or more years before the date on which the application is submitted;

~~(11)~~ (12) has not been dishonorably discharged from military service;

~~(12)~~ (13) is a citizen of the United States;

~~(13)~~ (14) is not subject to a restraining order issued under the protection from abuse act, under the protection from stalking act or pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1607, ~~38-1542, 38-1543 or 38-1563~~ 38-2242, 38-2243 or 38-2255, and amendments thereto, or any equivalent order entered in another state or jurisdiction which is entitled to full faith and credit in Kansas; and

~~(14)~~ (15) is not in contempt of court in a child support proceeding.

(b) (1) The attorney general shall adopt rules and regulations establishing procedures and standards as authorized by this act for an eight-hour weapons safety and training course required by this section. Such standards shall include: (A) A requirement that trainees receive training in the safe storage of weapons, actual firing of weapons and instruction in the laws of this state governing the carrying of a concealed weapon and the use

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of deadly force; (B) general guidelines for courses which are compatible with the industry standard for basic firearms training for civilians; (C) qualifications of instructors; and (D) a requirement that the course be: (i) A weapons course certified or sponsored by the attorney general; or (ii) a weapons course certified or sponsored by the national rifle association or by a law enforcement agency, college, private or public institution or organization or weapons training school, if the attorney general determines that such course meets or exceeds the standards required by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general and is taught by instructors certified by the attorney general or by the national rifle association, if the attorney general determines that the requirements for certification of instructors by such association meet or exceed the standards required by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general. Any person wanting to be certified by the attorney general as an instructor shall submit to the attorney general an application in the form required by the attorney general and a fee not to exceed \$150.

(2) The cost of the weapons safety and training course required by this section shall be paid by the applicant. The following shall constitute satisfactory evidence of satisfactory completion of an approved weapons safety and training course: (A) Evidence of completion of the course, in the form provided by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general; or (B) an affidavit from the instructor, school, club, organization or group that conducted or taught such course attesting to the completion of the course by the applicant.

(c) In addition to the requirements of subsection (a), a person holding a license pursuant to this act, prior to renewal of the license provided herein, shall submit evidence satisfactory to the attorney general that the licensee has requalified by completion of an approved course given by an instructor of an approved weapons safety and training course under subsection (b).

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c10 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c10. (a) *Provided that the premises are conspicuously posted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general as premises where carrying a concealed weapon is prohibited*, no license issued pursuant to this act shall authorize the licensee to carry a concealed weapon into:

(1) Any place where an activity declared a common nuisance by K.S.A. 22-3901, and amendments thereto, is maintained;

(2) any police, sheriff or highway patrol station;

(3) any detention facility, prison or jail;

(4) any courthouse;

(5) any courtroom, except that nothing in this section would preclude a judge from carrying a concealed weapon or determining who will carry a concealed weapon in the judge's courtroom;

(6) any polling place on the day an election is held;

(7) any meeting of the governing body of a county, city or other political or taxing subdivision of the state, or any committee or subcommittee thereof;

(8) on the state fairgrounds;

(9) any state office building;

(10) any athletic event not related to or involving firearms which is sponsored by a private or public elementary or secondary school or any private or public institution of postsecondary education;

(11) any professional athletic event not related to or involving firearms;

(12) any portion of a drinking establishment as defined by K.S.A. 41-2601, and amendments thereto, except that this provision shall not apply to a restaurant as defined by K.S.A. 41-2601, and amendments thereto;

(13) any elementary or secondary school, attendance center, administrative office, services center or other facility;

(14) any community college, college or university facility;

(15) any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal or state law;

(16) any child exchange and visitation center provided for in K.S.A. 75-720, and amendments thereto;

(17) any community mental health center organized pursuant to K.S.A. 19-4001 et seq., and amendments thereto; mental health clinic organized pursuant to K.S.A. 65-211 et seq., and amendments thereto; psychiatric hospital licensed under K.S.A. 75-3307b, and amendments thereto; or state psychiatric hospital, as follows: Larned state hospital, Osawatomie state hospital or Rainbow mental health facility;

(18) any city hall;

(19) any public library operated by the state or by a political subdivision of the state;

(20) any day care home or group day care home, as defined in Kansas administrative regulation 28-4-113, or any preschool or childcare center, as defined in Kansas administrative regulation 28-4-420;

(21) any church or temple; or

(22) any place in violation of K.S.A. 21-4218, and amendments thereto.

(b) Violation of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c11 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c11. (a) Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent:

~~(1) Any public or private employer from restricting or prohibiting in any manner persons licensed under this act from carrying a concealed weapon while on the premises of the employer's business or while engaged in the duties of the person's employment by the employer; or~~

*(1) Any public or private employer from restricting or prohibiting by personnel policies persons licensed under this act from carrying a concealed weapon while on the premises of the employer's business or while engaged in the duties of the person's employment by the employer,*

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*except that no employer may prohibit possession of a firearm in a private means of conveyance, even if parked on the employer's premises; or*

(2) ~~any entity owning or operating business premises open to the public~~ private business or city, county or political subdivision from restricting or prohibiting ~~in any manner~~ persons licensed under this act from carrying a concealed weapon ~~while on such premises within a building or buildings of such entity~~, provided that the premises are posted, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general pursuant to this section, as premises where carrying a concealed weapon is prohibited; ~~or~~.

(3) a property owner from restricting or prohibiting in any manner persons licensed under this act from carrying a concealed weapon while on such property, provided that the premises are posted, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general pursuant to this section, as premises where carrying a concealed weapon is prohibited.

(b) Carrying a concealed weapon ~~on premises~~ in violation of any restriction or prohibition allowed by subsection (a) ~~(1), or in violation of any restriction or prohibition allowed by subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3)~~, if the premises are posted ~~as required by such subsection~~ in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general, is a class B misdemeanor.

(c) The attorney general shall adopt rules and regulations prescribing the location, content, size and other characteristics of signs to be posted on premises ~~pursuant to subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) where carrying a concealed weapon is prohibited pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c10 and paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c11 and amendments thereto.~~

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c17 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c17. (a) The legislature finds as a matter of public policy and fact that it is necessary to provide statewide uniform standards for issuing licenses to carry concealed weapons for self-defense and finds it necessary to occupy the field of regulation of the bearing of concealed weapons for self-defense to ensure that no honest, law-abiding person who qualifies under the provisions of this act is subjectively or arbitrarily denied the person's rights. ~~Any city ordinance or county resolution~~ No city, county or other political subdivision of this state shall regulate, restrict or prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons by persons licensed under this act except as provided in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c11, and amendments thereto. Any existing or future law, ordinance, rule, regulation or resolution enacted by any city, county or other political subdivision of this state that regulates, restricts or prohibits the carrying of concealed weapons by persons licensed under this act except as provided in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c11, and

~~amendments thereto, shall not be applicable to any person licensed in accordance with the provisions of this act be null and void.~~

(b) Prosecution of any person licensed under the personal and family protection act, and amendments thereto, for violating any restrictions on licensees will be done through the district court.

~~(b)~~ (c) The legislature does not delegate to the attorney general the authority to regulate or restrict the issuing of licenses provided for in this act, beyond those provisions of this act pertaining to licensing and training. Subjective or arbitrary actions or rules and regulations which encumber the issuing process by placing burdens on the applicant beyond those sworn statements and specified documents detailed in this act or which create restrictions beyond those specified in this act are in conflict with the intent of this act and are prohibited.

~~(c)~~ (d) This act shall be liberally construed. This act is supplemental and additional to existing constitutional rights to bear arms and nothing in this act shall impair or diminish such rights.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7c25 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c25. (a) On or before ~~September 1, 2006~~ July 1, 2007, every district court shall review all files dated on or after July 1, 1998, concerning mentally ill persons subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, or persons with an alcohol or substance abuse problem subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in K.S.A. 59-29b46, and amendments thereto.

(b) If the court ordered treatment pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2966 or 59-29b66, and amendments thereto, the clerk of the court shall report such order ~~and all available information identifying the patient including, but not limited to, birth, gender and race,~~ to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(c) A copy of such orders shall be delivered by the clerk of the court to the Kansas bureau of investigation on or before ~~September 1, 2006~~ July 1, 2007. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall immediately ~~enter the order cause the order to be entered into the national criminal information center and other~~ appropriate state and federal databases.

(d) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall ensure the accuracy of the entries and the court shall ensure the validity of the orders.

(e) After July 1, 2007, all orders of involuntary commitment for care and treatment pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2966 or 59-29b66, and amendments thereto, and any orders of termination of discharge shall be immediately forwarded to the Kansas bureau of investigation for entry into the appropriate state and federal databases.

~~(e)~~ (f) Upon a finding that the mentally ill person is a danger to self or others, the court shall notify the mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and



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treatment that it is a violation of the law to possess a firearm. Upon a finding that a proposed patient is a person with an alcohol or substance abuse problem subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment, the court shall notify the person that it is a violation of the law to possess a firearm. Upon release, the state hospital shall notify the patient that it is a violation of the law for the patient to possess a firearm and provide information to the patient regarding the restoration procedure.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 59-2979 and 59-29b79 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 12-16,124, 75-7c04, 75-7c10, 75-7c11, 75-7c17 and 75-7c25 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.

(Effective 07/01/07)

### HOUSE BILL No. 2599

AN ACT reconciling amendments to certain statutes; amending section 13 of 2007 Substitute for Senate Bill No. 354 and K.S.A. 8-234a, as amended by section 3 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, and 84-4-104, as amended by section 42 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 183, and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-243, as amended by section 5 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, 8-247, as amended by section 3 of 2007 Substitute for House Bill No. 2042, 8-1325, as amended by section 11 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, **8-2117**, 12-187, as amended by section 6 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 115, 12-189, as amended by section 7 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 115, 12-192, as amended by section 8 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 115, 12-1773, 16-1616, as amended by section 27 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 183, 19-101d, as amended by section 4 of 2007 House Bill No. 2058, 20-302b, **21-3413**, **21-3612**, **21-4714**, 22-2401a, as amended by section 1 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 13, 28-170, 28-170a, 28-172a, 28-172b, **38-140**, **39-709**, **39-754**, **39-756**, **39-756a**, 39-7,121d, **39-1305**, **41-727**, 44-703, as amended by section 1 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 83, **45-229**, 59-104, **60-460**, 60-2001, 61-2704, 61-4001, 65-1626, 72-6434, 72-8814, **74-2012**, as amended by section 14 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, 74-4902, 74-5602, as amended by section 15 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, 74-7336, as amended by section 17 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 8, 75-2319, **75-5220**, **75-7023**, **75-7025**, 75-7413, 75-7414, 79-32,117, as amended by section 21 of 2007 House Bill No. 2038, 79-32,120, as amended by section 22 of 2007 House Bill No. 2038, 79-32,138, as amended by section 23 of 2007 House Bill No. 2038, 79-3603, as amended by section 4 of 2007 House Bill No. 2171, 84-1-201, as amended by section 9 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 183, 84-2-103, as amended by section 33 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 183, 84-2a-103, as amended by section 35 of Senate Bill No. 183, and 84-9-102, as amended by section 48 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 183, and repealing the existing sections; also repealing section 11 of 2007 Substitute for Senate Bill No. 354 and K.S.A. 8-234a, as amended by section 2 of 2007 Substitute for House Bill

No. 2042, **38-16,130**, 59-104, as amended by section 18 of chapter 210 of the 2006 Session Laws of Kansas, and 84-4-104, as amended by section 62 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308, and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 12-1773, as amended by section 3 of chapter 192 of the 2006 Session Laws of Kansas, and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-243, as amended by section 25 of House Bill No. 2010, 8-247, as amended by section 26 of 2007 House Bill No. 2010, 8-247, as amended by section 7 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, 8-1325, as amended by section 27 of 2007 House Bill No. 2010, **8-2117a**, 12-187, as amended by section 1 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 112, 12-189, as amended by section 2 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 112, 12-192, as amended by section 3 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 112, 16-1616, as amended by section 44 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308, 19-101d, as amended by section 1 of 2007 House Bill No. 2161, 20-302e, **21-3413a**, **21-3612a**, **21-4714a**, **22-2401a**, as amended by section 3 of 2007 House Bill No. 2068, 28-170c, 28-170d, 28-170e, 28-172e, 28-172f, **38-140a**, 39-709d, 39-754a, 39-756b, 39-756c, 39-7,121f, **39-1305a**, **41-727a**, 44-703, as amended by section 1 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 235, 45-229a, 59-104a, **60-460a**, 60-2001a, 60-4104a, 61-2704a, 61-4001a, 65-1626c, 72-6434a, 72-8814a, 74-2012, as amended by section 1 of 2007 House Bill No. 2374, 74-4902a, 74-5602, as amended by section 2 of 2007 House Bill No. 2068, 74-7336, as amended by section 16 of 2007 Substitute for Senate Bill No. 354, 75-2319a, 75-2319b, **75-5220a**, **75-7023a**, **75-7025a**, 75-7413a, 75-7414a, 79-32,117, as amended by section 3 of 2007 House Bill No. 2031, 79-32,120, as amended by section 9 of 2007 House Bill No. 2419, 79-32,138, as amended by section 10 of 2007 House Bill No. 2419, 79-3603, as amended by section 1 of 2007 House Bill No. 2240, 84-1-201, as amended by section 47 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308, 84-2-103, as amended by section 48 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308, 84-2a-103, as amended by section 59 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308, and 84-9-102, as amended by section 65 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-2117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-2117. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, a court of competent jurisdiction may hear prosecutions of traffic offenses involving any child 14 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age. The court hearing the prosecution may impose any fine authorized by law for a traffic offense, including a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto, and may order that the child be placed in a juvenile detention facility, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto, for not more than 10 days. If the child is less than 18 years of age, the child shall not be incarcerated in a jail as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto. If the statute under which the child is convicted requires a revocation or suspension of driving privileges, the court



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shall revoke or suspend such privileges in accordance with that statute. Otherwise, the court may suspend the license of any person who is convicted of a traffic offense and who was under 18 years of age at the time of commission of the offense. Suspension of a license shall be for a period not exceeding one year, as ordered by the court. Upon suspending any license pursuant to this section, the court shall require that the license be surrendered to the court and shall transmit the license to the division of vehicles with a copy of the court order showing the time for which the license is suspended. The court may modify the time for which the license is suspended, in which case it shall notify the division of vehicles in writing of the modification. After the time period has passed for which the license is suspended, the division of vehicles shall issue an appropriate license to the person whose license had been suspended, upon successful completion of the examination required by K.S.A. 8-241 and amendments thereto and upon proper application and payment of the required fee unless the child's driving privileges have been revoked, suspended or canceled for another cause and the revocation, suspension or cancellation has not expired.

(b) Instead of suspending a driver's license pursuant to this section, the court may place restrictions on the child's driver's privileges pursuant to K.S.A. 8-292 and amendments thereto.

(c) Instead of the penalties provided in subsections (a) and (b), the court may place the child under a house arrest program, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, and sentence the child to the same sentence as an adult traffic offender under K.S.A. 8-2116, and amendments thereto.

(d) As used in this section, "traffic offense" means a violation of the uniform act regulating traffic on highways, a violation of articles 1 and 2 of chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and a violation of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto. Traffic offenses shall include a violation of a city ordinance or county resolution which prohibits acts which would constitute a violation of the uniform act regulating traffic on highways, a violation of articles 1 and 2 of chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or a violation of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, and any violation of a city ordinance or county resolution which prohibits acts which are not violations of state laws and which relate to the regulation of traffic on the roads, highways or streets or the operation of self-propelled or nonself-propelled vehicles of any kind.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 20-302b is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-302b. (a) A district magistrate judge shall have the jurisdiction and power, in any case in which a violation of the laws of the state is charged, to conduct the trial of traffic infractions, cigarette or tobacco infractions or misdemeanor charges, to conduct the preliminary examination of felony charges and to hear

felony arraignments subject to assignment pursuant to K.S.A. 20-329 and amendments thereto. Except as otherwise provided, in civil cases, a district magistrate judge shall have jurisdiction over actions filed under the code of civil procedure for limited actions, K.S.A. 61-2801 et seq., and amendments thereto, and concurrent jurisdiction, powers and duties with a district judge. Except as otherwise specifically provided in subsection (b), a district magistrate judge shall not have jurisdiction or cognizance over the following actions:

(1) Any action, other than an action seeking judgment for an unsecured debt not sounding in tort and arising out of a contract for the provision of goods, services or money, in which the amount in controversy, exclusive of interests and costs, exceeds \$10,000. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to actions filed under the code of civil procedure for limited actions, K.S.A. 61-2801 et seq. and amendments thereto. In actions of replevin, the affidavit in replevin or the verified petition fixing the value of the property shall govern the jurisdiction.

Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the power of a district magistrate judge to hear any action pursuant to the Kansas probate code or to issue support orders as provided by paragraph (6) of this subsection;

(2) actions against any officers of the state, or any subdivisions thereof, for misconduct in office;

(3) actions for specific performance of contracts for real estate;

(4) actions in which title to real estate is sought to be recovered or in which an interest in real estate, either legal or equitable, is sought to be established. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the right to bring an action for forcible detainer as provided in the acts contained in K.S.A. 61-3801 through 61-3808, and amendments thereto. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the power of a district magistrate judge to hear any action pursuant to the Kansas probate code;

(5) actions to foreclose real estate mortgages or to establish and foreclose liens on real estate as provided in the acts contained in article 11 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

(6) actions for divorce, separate maintenance or custody of minor children. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the power of a district magistrate judge to: (A) Except as provided in subsection (e), hear any action pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code; (B) establish, modify or enforce orders of support, including, but not limited to, orders of support pursuant to the Kansas parentage act, K.S.A. 23-9,101 et seq., 39-718b, 39-755 or 60-1610 or K.S.A. 23-4,105 through 23-4,118, 23-4,125 through 23-4,137, ~~38-1542, 38-1543 or 38-1563~~ or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2338, 38-2339 or 38-2350, and

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amendments thereto; or (C) enforce orders granting visitation rights or parenting time;

- (7) habeas corpus;
- (8) receiverships;
- (9) change of name;
- (10) declaratory judgments;
- (11) mandamus and quo warranto;
- (12) injunctions;
- (13) class actions;
- (14) rights of majority; and
- (15) actions pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq. and amendments thereto.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), in the absence, disability or disqualification of a district judge, a district magistrate judge may:

(1) Grant a restraining order, as provided in K.S.A. 60-902 and amendments thereto;

(2) appoint a receiver, as provided in K.S.A. 60-1301 and amendments thereto; and

(3) make any order authorized by K.S.A. 60-1607 and amendments thereto.

(c) In accordance with the limitations and procedures prescribed by law, and subject to any rules of the supreme court relating thereto, any appeal permitted to be taken from an order or final decision of a district magistrate judge shall be tried and determined *de novo* by a district judge, except that in civil cases where a record was made of the action or proceeding before the district magistrate judge, the appeal shall be tried and determined on the record by a district judge.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), upon motion of a party, the chief judge may reassign an action from a district magistrate judge to a district judge.

(e) Upon motion of a party for a petition or motion filed under the Kansas code for care of children requesting termination of parental rights pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1581 through 38-1587~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2361 through 38-2367, and amendments thereto, the chief judge shall reassign such action from a district magistrate judge to a district judge.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3413 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3413. (a) Battery against a law enforcement officer is:

(1) Battery, as defined in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, committed against: (A) A uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or (B) a uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer, other than a state correctional officer or employee, a city or county correctional officer or employee, a juvenile correctional facility officer or employee or a juvenile detention facility officer or employee, while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or

(2) battery, as defined in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, committed against: (A) A uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or (B) a uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer, other than a state correctional officer or employee, a city or county correctional officer or employee, a juvenile correctional facility officer or employee or a juvenile detention facility officer or employee, while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or

(3) battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, committed against: (A) A state correctional officer or employee by a person in custody of the secretary of corrections, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty;

(B) committed against a juvenile correctional facility officer or employee by a person confined in such juvenile correctional facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty;

(C) committed against a juvenile detention facility officer or employee by a person confined in such juvenile detention facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty; or

(D) committed against a city or county correctional officer or employee by a person confined in a city holding facility or county jail facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty.

(b) Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a)(1) is a class A person misdemeanor. Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 7, person felony. Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a)(3) is a severity level 5, person felony.

(c) As used in this section:

(1) "Correctional institution" means any institution or facility under the supervision and control of the secretary of corrections.

(2) "State correctional officer or employee" means any officer or employee of the Kansas department of corrections or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a correctional institution.

(3) "Juvenile correctional facility officer or employee" means any officer or employee of the juvenile justice authority or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a juvenile correctional facility, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto.

(4) "Juvenile detention facility officer or employee" means any officer or employee of a juvenile detention

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facility as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto.

(5) “City or county correctional officer or employee” means any correctional officer or employee of the city or county or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a city holding facility or county jail facility.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3612 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3612. (a) Contributing to a child’s misconduct or deprivation is:

(1) Causing or encouraging a child under 18 years of age to become or remain a child in need of care as defined by the *revised* Kansas code for care of children;

(2) causing or encouraging a child under 18 years of age to commit a traffic infraction or an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a misdemeanor or to violate the provisions of K.S.A. 41-727 or subsection (j) of K.S.A. 74-8810 and amendments thereto;

(3) failure to reveal, upon inquiry by a uniformed or properly identified law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of such officer’s duty, any information one has regarding a runaway, with intent to aid the runaway in avoiding detection or apprehension;

(4) sheltering or concealing a runaway with intent to aid the runaway in avoiding detection or apprehension by law enforcement officers;

(5) causing or encouraging a child under 18 years of age to commit an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony; or

(6) causing or encouraging a child to violate the terms or conditions of the child’s probation or conditional release pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto.

Contributing to a child’s misconduct or deprivation as described in subsection (a)(1), (2), (3) or (6) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor. Contributing to a child’s misconduct or deprivation as described in subsection (a)(4) is a severity level 8, person felony. Contributing to a child’s misconduct or deprivation as described in subsection (a)(5) is a severity level 7, person felony.

(b) A person may be found guilty of contributing to a child’s misconduct or deprivation even though no prosecution of the child whose misconduct or deprivation the defendant caused or encouraged has been commenced pursuant to the *revised* Kansas code for care of children, revised Kansas juvenile justice code or Kansas criminal code.

(c) As used in this section, “runaway” means a child under 18 years of age who is willfully and voluntarily absent from:

(1) The child’s home without the consent of the child’s parent or other custodian; or

(2) a court ordered or designated placement, or a placement pursuant to court order, if the absence is without the consent of the person with whom the child is placed or, if the child is placed in a facility, without the

consent of the person in charge of such facility or such person’s designee.

(d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4714 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4714. (a) The court shall order the preparation of the presentence investigation report by the court services officer as soon as possible after conviction of the defendant.

(b) Each presentence report prepared for an offender to be sentenced for one or more felonies committed on or after July 1, 1993, shall be limited to the following information:

(1) A summary of the factual circumstances of the crime or crimes of conviction.

(2) If the defendant desires to do so, a summary of the defendant’s version of the crime.

(3) When there is an identifiable victim, a victim report. The person preparing the victim report shall submit the report to the victim and request that the information be returned to be submitted as a part of the presentence investigation. To the extent possible, the report shall include a complete listing of restitution for damages suffered by the victim.

(4) An appropriate classification of each crime of conviction on the crime severity scale.

(5) A listing of prior adult convictions or juvenile adjudications for felony or misdemeanor crimes or violations of county resolutions or city ordinances comparable to any misdemeanor defined by state law. Such listing shall include an assessment of the appropriate classification of the criminal history on the criminal history scale and the source of information regarding each listed prior conviction and any available source of journal entries or other documents through which the listed convictions may be verified. If any such journal entries or other documents are obtained by the court services officer, they shall be attached to the presentence investigation report. Any prior criminal history worksheets of the defendant shall also be attached.

(6) A proposed grid block classification for each crime, or crimes of conviction and the presumptive sentence for each crime, or crimes of conviction.

(7) If the proposed grid block classification is a grid block which presumes imprisonment, the presumptive prison term range and the presumptive duration of postprison supervision as it relates to the crime severity scale.

(8) If the proposed grid block classification does not presume prison, the presumptive prison term range and the presumptive duration of the nonprison sanction as it relates to the crime severity scale and the court services officer’s professional assessment as to recommendations for conditions to be mandated as part of the nonprison sanction.

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(9) For defendants who are being sentenced for a conviction of a felony violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, and amendments thereto, and meet the requirements of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, the drug ~~and alcohol~~ abuse assessment as provided in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto.

(c) The presentence report will become part of the court record and shall be accessible to the public, except that the official version, defendant's version and the victim's statement, any psychological reports, risk and needs assessments and drug and alcohol reports and assessments shall be accessible only to the parties, the sentencing judge, the department of corrections, and if requested, the Kansas sentencing commission. If the offender is committed to the custody of the secretary of corrections, the report shall be sent to the secretary and, in accordance with K.S.A. 75-5220 and amendments thereto to the warden of the state correctional institution to which the defendant is conveyed.

(d) The criminal history worksheet will not substitute as a presentence report.

(e) The presentence report will not include optional report components, which would be subject to the discretion of the sentencing court in each district except for psychological reports and drug and alcohol reports.

(f) The court can take judicial notice in a subsequent felony proceeding of an earlier presentence report criminal history worksheet prepared for a prior sentencing of the defendant for a felony committed on or after July 1, 1993.

(g) All presentence reports in any case in which the defendant has been convicted of a felony shall be on a form approved by the Kansas sentencing commission.

Sec. 19. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-140 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-140. The provisions of K.S.A. 38-135 through 38-140 shall not affect authority to consent to immunization of a minor pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1513 or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2316~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2217 or 38-2316, and amendments thereto, or pursuant to any other law.

Sec. 20. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 39-709 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-709. (a) *General eligibility requirements for assistance for which federal moneys are expended.* Subject to the additional requirements below, assistance in accordance with plans under which federal moneys are expended may be granted to any needy person who:

(1) Has insufficient income or resources to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. Where a husband and wife are living together, the combined income or resources of both shall be considered in determining the eligibility of either or both for such assistance unless otherwise prohibited by law. The secretary, in determining need of any applicant for or recipient of assistance shall not take into account the

financial responsibility of any individual for any applicant or recipient of assistance unless such applicant or recipient is such individual's spouse or such individual's minor child or minor stepchild if the stepchild is living with such individual. The secretary in determining need of an individual may provide such income and resource exemptions as may be permitted by federal law. For purposes of eligibility for aid for families with dependent children, for food stamp assistance and for any other assistance provided through the department of social and rehabilitation services under which federal moneys are expended, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall consider one motor vehicle owned by the applicant for assistance, regardless of the value of such vehicle, as exempt personal property and shall consider any equity in any additional motor vehicle owned by the applicant for assistance to be a nonexempt resource of the applicant for assistance.

(2) Is a citizen of the United States or is an alien lawfully admitted to the United States and who is residing in the state of Kansas.

(b) *Assistance to families with dependent children.* Assistance may be granted under this act to any dependent child, or relative, subject to the general eligibility requirements as set out in subsection (a), who resides in the state of Kansas or whose parent or other relative with whom the child is living resides in the state of Kansas. Such assistance shall be known as aid to families with dependent children. Where husband and wife are living together both shall register for work under the program requirements for aid to families with dependent children in accordance with criteria and guidelines prescribed by rules and regulations of the secretary.

(c) *Aid to families with dependent children; assignment of support rights and limited power of attorney.* By applying for or receiving aid to families with dependent children such applicant or recipient shall be deemed to have assigned to the secretary on behalf of the state any accrued, present or future rights to support from any other person such applicant may have in such person's own behalf or in behalf of any other family member for whom the applicant is applying for or receiving aid. In any case in which an order for child support has been established and the legal custodian and obligee under the order surrenders physical custody of the child to a caretaker relative without obtaining a modification of legal custody and support rights on behalf of the child are assigned pursuant to this section, the surrender of physical custody and the assignment shall transfer, by operation of law, the child's support rights under the order to the secretary on behalf of the state. Such assignment shall be of all accrued, present or future rights to support of the child surrendered to the caretaker relative. The assignment of support rights shall automatically become effective upon the date of approval for or receipt of such aid without the

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requirement that any document be signed by the applicant, recipient or obligee. By applying for or receiving aid to families with dependent children, or by surrendering physical custody of a child to a caretaker relative who is an applicant or recipient of such assistance on the child's behalf, the applicant, recipient or obligee is also deemed to have appointed the secretary, or the secretary's designee, as an attorney in fact to perform the specific act of negotiating and endorsing all drafts, checks, money orders or other negotiable instruments representing support payments received by the secretary in behalf of any person applying for, receiving or having received such assistance. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date the secretary approves the application for aid and shall remain in effect until the assignment of support rights has been terminated in full.

(d) *Eligibility requirements for general assistance, the cost of which is not shared by the federal government.* (1) General assistance may be granted to eligible persons who do not qualify for financial assistance in a program in which the federal government participates and who satisfy the additional requirements prescribed by or under this subsection (d).

(A) To qualify for general assistance in any form a needy person must have insufficient income or resources to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health and, except as provided for transitional assistance, be a member of a family in which a minor child or a pregnant woman resides or be unable to engage in employment. The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations prescribing criteria for establishing when a minor child may be considered to be living with a family and whether a person is able to engage in employment, including such factors as age or physical or mental condition. Eligibility for general assistance, other than transitional assistance, is limited to families in which a minor child or a pregnant woman resides or to an adult or family in which all legally responsible family members are unable to engage in employment. Where a husband and wife are living together the combined income or resources of both shall be considered in determining the eligibility of either or both for such assistance unless otherwise prohibited by law. The secretary in determining need of any applicant for or recipient of general assistance shall not take into account the financial responsibility of any individual for any applicant or recipient of general assistance unless such applicant or recipient is such individual's spouse or such individual's minor child or a minor stepchild if the stepchild is living with such individual. In determining the need of an individual, the secretary may provide for income and resource exemptions.

(B) To qualify for general assistance in any form a needy person must be a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted to the United States and must be residing in the state of Kansas.

(2) General assistance in the form of transitional assistance may be granted to eligible persons who do not qualify for financial assistance in a program in which the federal government participates and who satisfy the additional requirements prescribed by or under this subsection (d), but who do not meet the criteria prescribed by rules and regulations of the secretary relating to inability to engage in employment or are not a member of a family in which a minor or a pregnant woman resides.

(3) In addition to the other requirements prescribed under this subsection (d), the secretary shall adopt rules and regulations which establish community work experience program requirements for eligibility for the receipt of general assistance in any form and which establish penalties to be imposed when a work assignment under a community work experience program requirement is not completed without good cause. The secretary may adopt rules and regulations establishing exemptions from any such community work experience program requirements. A first time failure to complete such a work assignment requirement shall result in ineligibility to receive general assistance for a period fixed by such rules and regulations of not more than three calendar months. A subsequent failure to complete such a work assignment requirement shall result in a period fixed by such rules and regulations of ineligibility of not more than six calendar months.

(4) If any person is found guilty of the crime of theft under the provisions of K.S.A. 39-720, and amendments thereto, such person shall thereby become forever ineligible to receive any form of general assistance under the provisions of this subsection (d) unless the conviction is the person's first conviction under the provisions of K.S.A. 39-720, and amendments thereto, or the law of any other state concerning welfare fraud. First time offenders convicted of a misdemeanor under the provisions of such statute shall become ineligible to receive any form of general assistance for a period of 12 calendar months from the date of conviction. First time offenders convicted of a felony under the provisions of such statute shall become ineligible to receive any form of general assistance for a period of 60 calendar months from the date of conviction. If any person is found guilty by a court of competent jurisdiction of any state other than the state of Kansas of a crime involving welfare fraud, such person shall thereby become forever ineligible to receive any form of general assistance under the provisions of this subsection (d) unless the conviction is the person's first conviction under the law of any other state concerning welfare fraud. First time offenders convicted of a misdemeanor under the law of any other state concerning welfare fraud shall become ineligible to receive any form of general assistance for a period of 12 calendar months from the date of conviction. First time offenders convicted of a felony under the law of any other state concerning welfare fraud shall become ineligible to

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receive any form of general assistance for a period of 60 calendar months from the date of conviction.

(e) *Requirements for medical assistance for which federal moneys or state moneys or both are expended.* (1) When the secretary has adopted a medical care plan under which federal moneys or state moneys or both are expended, medical assistance in accordance with such plan shall be granted to any person who is a citizen of the United States or who is an alien lawfully admitted to the United States and who is residing in the state of Kansas, whose resources and income do not exceed the levels prescribed by the secretary. In determining the need of an individual, the secretary may provide for income and resource exemptions and protected income and resource levels. Resources from inheritance shall be counted. A disclaimer of an inheritance pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2291, and amendments thereto, shall constitute a transfer of resources. The secretary shall exempt principal and interest held in irrevocable trust pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 16-303, and amendments thereto, from the eligibility requirements of applicants for and recipients of medical assistance. Such assistance shall be known as medical assistance.

(2) For the purposes of medical assistance eligibility determinations on or after July 1, 2004, if an applicant or recipient owns property in joint tenancy with some other party and the applicant or recipient of medical assistance has restricted or conditioned their interest in such property to a specific and discrete property interest less than 100%, then such designation will cause the full value of the property to be considered an available resource to the applicant or recipient.

(3) Resources from trusts shall be considered when determining eligibility of a trust beneficiary for medical assistance. Medical assistance is to be secondary to all resources, including trusts, that may be available to an applicant or recipient of medical assistance. If a trust has discretionary language, the trust shall be considered to be an available resource to the extent, using the full extent of discretion, the trustee may make any of the income or principal available to the applicant or recipient of medical assistance. Any such discretionary trust shall be considered an available resource unless: (1) The trust is funded exclusively from resources of a person who, at the time of creation of the trust, owed no duty of support to the applicant or recipient; and (2) the trust contains specific contemporaneous language that states an intent that the trust be supplemental to public assistance and the trust makes specific reference to medicaid, medical assistance or title XIX of the social security act.

(4) (A) When an applicant or recipient of medical assistance is a party to a contract, agreement or accord for personal services being provided by a nonlicensed individual or provider and such contract, agreement or accord involves health and welfare monitoring, pharmacy assistance, case management, communication with

medical, health or other professionals, or other activities related to home health care, long term care, medical assistance benefits, or other related issues, any moneys paid under such contract, agreement or accord shall be considered to be an available resource unless the following restrictions are met: (i) The contract, agreement or accord must be in writing and executed prior to any services being provided; (ii) the moneys paid are in direct relationship with the fair market value of such services being provided by similarly situated and trained nonlicensed individuals; (iii) if no similarly situated nonlicensed individuals or situations can be found, the value of services will be based on federal hourly minimum wage standards; (iv) such individual providing the services will report all receipts of moneys as income to the appropriate state and federal governmental revenue agencies; (v) any amounts due under such contract, agreement or accord shall be paid after the services are rendered; (vi) the applicant or recipient shall have the power to revoke the contract, agreement or accord; and (vii) upon the death of the applicant or recipient, the contract, agreement or accord ceases.

(B) When an applicant or recipient of medical assistance is a party to a written contract for personal services being provided by a licensed health professional or facility and such contract involves health and welfare monitoring, pharmacy assistance, case management, communication with medical, health or other professionals, or other activities related to home health care, long term care, medical assistance benefits or other related issues, any moneys paid in advance of receipt of services for such contracts shall be considered to be an available resource.

(f) *Eligibility for medical assistance of resident receiving medical care outside state.* A person who is receiving medical care including long-term care outside of Kansas whose health would be endangered by the postponement of medical care until return to the state or by travel to return to Kansas, may be determined eligible for medical assistance if such individual is a resident of Kansas and all other eligibility factors are met. Persons who are receiving medical care on an ongoing basis in a long-term medical care facility in a state other than Kansas and who do not return to a care facility in Kansas when they are able to do so, shall no longer be eligible to receive assistance in Kansas unless such medical care is not available in a comparable facility or program providing such medical care in Kansas. For persons who are minors or who are under guardianship, the actions of the parent or guardian shall be deemed to be the actions of the child or ward in determining whether or not the person is remaining outside the state voluntarily.

(g) *Medical assistance; assignment of rights to medical support and limited power of attorney; recovery from estates of deceased recipients.* (1) Except as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 39-786 and 39-787, and amendments

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thereto, or as otherwise authorized on and after September 30, 1989, under section 303 and amendments thereto of the federal medicare catastrophic coverage act of 1988, whichever is applicable, by applying for or receiving medical assistance under a medical care plan in which federal funds are expended, any accrued, present or future rights to support and any rights to payment for medical care from a third party of an applicant or recipient and any other family member for whom the applicant is applying shall be deemed to have been assigned to the secretary on behalf of the state. The assignment shall automatically become effective upon the date of approval for such assistance without the requirement that any document be signed by the applicant or recipient. By applying for or receiving medical assistance the applicant or recipient is also deemed to have appointed the secretary, or the secretary's designee, as an attorney in fact to perform the specific act of negotiating and endorsing all drafts, checks, money orders or other negotiable instruments, representing payments received by the secretary in behalf of any person applying for, receiving or having received such assistance. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date the secretary approves the application for assistance and shall remain in effect until the assignment has been terminated in full. The assignment of any rights to payment for medical care from a third party under this subsection shall not prohibit a health care provider from directly billing an insurance carrier for services rendered if the provider has not submitted a claim covering such services to the secretary for payment. Support amounts collected on behalf of persons whose rights to support are assigned to the secretary only under this subsection and no other shall be distributed pursuant to subsection (d) of K.S.A. 39-756, and amendments thereto, except that any amounts designated as medical support shall be retained by the secretary for repayment of the unreimbursed portion of assistance. Amounts collected pursuant to the assignment of rights to payment for medical care from a third party shall also be retained by the secretary for repayment of the unreimbursed portion of assistance.

(2) The amount of any medical assistance paid after June 30, 1992, under the provisions of subsection (e) is (A) a claim against the property or any interest therein belonging to and a part of the estate of any deceased recipient or, if there is no estate, the estate of the surviving spouse, if any, shall be charged for such medical assistance paid to either or both, and (B) a claim against any funds of such recipient or spouse in any account under K.S.A. 9-1215, 9-1216, 17-2263, 17-2264, 17-5828 or 17-5829, and amendments thereto. There shall be no recovery of medical assistance correctly paid to or on behalf of an individual under subsection (e) except after the death of the surviving spouse of the individual, if any, and only at a time when the individual has no surviving child who is under 21 years of age or is blind or

permanently and totally disabled. Transfers of real or personal property by recipients of medical assistance without adequate consideration are voidable and may be set aside. Except where there is a surviving spouse, or a surviving child who is under 21 years of age or is blind or permanently and totally disabled, the amount of any medical assistance paid under subsection (e) is a claim against the estate in any guardianship or conservatorship proceeding. The monetary value of any benefits received by the recipient of such medical assistance under long-term care insurance, as defined by K.S.A. 40-2227, and amendments thereto, shall be a credit against the amount of the claim provided for such medical assistance under this subsection (g). The secretary is authorized to enforce each claim provided for under this subsection (g).

The secretary shall not be required to pursue every claim, but is granted discretion to determine which claims to pursue. All moneys received by the secretary from claims under this subsection (g) shall be deposited in the social welfare fund. The secretary may adopt rules and regulations for the implementation and administration of the medical assistance recovery program under this subsection (g).

(3) By applying for or receiving medical assistance under the provisions of article 7 of chapter 39 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, such individual or such individual's agent, fiduciary, guardian, conservator, representative payee or other person acting on behalf of the individual consents to the following definitions of estate and the results therefrom:

(A) If an individual receives any medical assistance before July 1, 2004, pursuant to article 7 of chapter 39 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, which forms the basis for a claim under subsection (g)(2), such claim is limited to the individual's probatable estate as defined by applicable law; and

(B) if an individual receives any medical assistance on or after July 1, 2004, pursuant to article 7 of chapter 39 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, which forms the basis for a claim under subsection (g)(2), such claim shall apply to the individual's medical assistance estate. The medical assistance estate is defined as including all real and personal property and other assets in which the deceased individual had any legal title or interest immediately before or at the time of death to the extent of that interest or title. The medical assistance estate includes, without limitation assets conveyed to a survivor, heir or assign of the deceased recipient through joint tenancy, tenancy in common, survivorship, transfer-on-death deed, payable-on-death contract, life estate, trust, annuities or similar arrangement.

(4) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary's designee is authorized to file and enforce a lien against the real property of a recipient of medical assistance in certain situations, subject to all prior liens of record. The lien must be filed in the office of the register



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of deeds of the county where the real property is located and must contain the legal description of all real property in the county subject to the lien. This lien is for payments of medical assistance made by the department of social and rehabilitation services to the recipient who is an inpatient in a nursing home or other medical institution. Such lien may be filed only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing has been given. Such lien may be enforced only upon competent medical testimony that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged and returned home. A six-month period of compensated inpatient care at a nursing home, nursing homes or other medical institution shall constitute a determination by the department of social and rehabilitation services that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged and returned home. To return home means the recipient leaves the nursing or medical facility and resides in the home on which the lien has been placed for a period of at least 90 days without being readmitted as an inpatient to a nursing or medical facility. The amount of the lien shall be for the amount of assistance paid by the department of social and rehabilitation services after the expiration of six months from the date the recipient became eligible for compensated inpatient care at a nursing home, nursing homes or other medical institution until the time of the filing of the lien and for any amount paid thereafter for such medical assistance to the recipient.

(5) The lien filed by the secretary or the secretary's designee for medical assistance correctly received may be enforced before or after the death of the recipient by the filing of an action to foreclose such lien in the Kansas district court or through an estate probate court action in the county where the real property of the recipient is located. However, it may be enforced only:

(A) After the death of the surviving spouse of the recipient;

(B) when there is no child of the recipient, natural or adopted, who is 20 years of age or less residing in the home;

(C) when there is no adult child of the recipient, natural or adopted, who is blind or disabled residing in the home; or

(D) when no brother or sister of the recipient is lawfully residing in the home, who has resided there for at least one year immediately before the date of the recipient's admission to the nursing or medical facility, and has resided there on a continuous basis since that time.

(6) The lien remains on the property even after a transfer of the title by conveyance, sale, succession, inheritance or will unless one of the following events occur:

(A) The lien is satisfied. The recipient, the heirs, personal representative or assigns of the recipient may discharge such lien at any time by paying the amount of the lien to the secretary or the secretary's designee;

(B) the lien is terminated by foreclosure of prior lien of record or settlement action taken in lieu of foreclosure;

(C) the value of the real property is consumed by the lien, at which time the secretary or the secretary's designee may force the sale for the real property to satisfy the lien; or

(D) after a lien is filed against the real property, it will be dissolved if the recipient leaves the nursing or medical facility and resides in the property to which the lien is attached for a period of more than 90 days without being readmitted as an inpatient to a nursing or medical facility, even though there may have been no reasonable expectation that this would occur. If the recipient is readmitted to a nursing or medical facility during this period, and does return home after being released, another 90 days must be completed before the lien can be dissolved.

(7) If the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary's designee has not filed an action to foreclose the lien in the Kansas district court in the county where the real property is located within 10 years from the date of the filing of the lien, then the lien shall become dormant, and shall cease to operate as a lien on the real estate of the recipient. Such dormant lien may be revived in the same manner as a dormant judgment lien is revived under K.S.A. 60-2403 et seq., and amendments thereto.

(h) *Placement under the revised Kansas code for care of children or revised Kansas juvenile justice code; assignment of support rights and limited power of attorney.* In any case in which the secretary of social and rehabilitation services pays for the expenses of care and custody of a child pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1501~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2201 et seq. or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2301 et seq., and amendments thereto, including the expenses of any foster care placement, an assignment of all past, present and future support rights of the child in custody possessed by either parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the child is, by operation of law, conveyed to the secretary. Such assignment shall become effective upon placement of a child in the custody of the secretary or upon payment of the expenses of care and custody of a child by the secretary without the requirement that any document be signed by the parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the child. When the secretary pays for the expenses of care and custody of a child or a child is placed in the custody of the secretary, the parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the child is also deemed to have appointed the secretary, or the secretary's designee, as attorney in fact to perform the specific act of negotiating and endorsing all drafts, checks, money orders or other negotiable instruments representing support payments received by the secretary on behalf of the child. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date the assignment to support rights becomes effective

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and shall remain in effect until the assignment of support rights has been terminated in full.

(i) No person who voluntarily quits employment or who is fired from employment due to gross misconduct as defined by rules and regulations of the secretary or who is a fugitive from justice by reason of a felony conviction or charge shall be eligible to receive public assistance benefits in this state. Any recipient of public assistance who fails to timely comply with monthly reporting requirements under criteria and guidelines prescribed by rules and regulations of the secretary shall be subject to a penalty established by the secretary by rules and regulations.

(j) If the applicant or recipient of aid to families with dependent children is a mother of the dependent child, as a condition of the mother's eligibility for aid to families with dependent children the mother shall identify by name and, if known, by current address the father of the dependent child except that the secretary may adopt by rules and regulations exceptions to this requirement in cases of undue hardship. Any recipient of aid to families with dependent children who fails to cooperate with requirements relating to child support enforcement under criteria and guidelines prescribed by rules and regulations of the secretary shall be subject to a penalty established by the secretary by rules and regulations which penalty shall progress to ineligibility for the family after three months of noncooperation.

(k) By applying for or receiving child care benefits or food stamps, the applicant or recipient shall be deemed to have assigned, pursuant to K.S.A. 39-756 and amendments thereto, to the secretary on behalf of the state only accrued, present or future rights to support from any other person such applicant may have in such person's own behalf or in behalf of any other family member for whom the applicant is applying for or receiving aid. The assignment of support rights shall automatically become effective upon the date of approval for or receipt of such aid without the requirement that any document be signed by the applicant or recipient. By applying for or receiving child care benefits or food stamps, the applicant or recipient is also deemed to have appointed the secretary, or the secretary's designee, as an attorney in fact to perform the specific act of negotiating and endorsing all drafts, checks, money orders or other negotiable instruments representing support payments received by the secretary in behalf of any person applying for, receiving or having received such assistance. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date the secretary approves the application for aid and shall remain in effect until the assignment of support rights has been terminated in full. An applicant or recipient who has assigned support rights to the secretary pursuant to this subsection shall cooperate in establishing and enforcing support obligations to the same extent required of

applicants for or recipients of aid to families with dependent children.

Sec. 21. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 39-754 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-754. (a) If an assignment of support rights is deemed to have been made pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 or 39-756, and amendments thereto, support payments shall be made to the department of social and rehabilitation services.

(b) If a court has ordered support payments to be made to an applicant for or recipient of financial assistance or other person whose support rights are assigned, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall file a notice of the assignment with the court ordering the payments without the requirement that a copy of the notice be provided to the obligee or obligor. The notice shall not require the signature of the applicant, recipient or obligee on any accompanying assignment document. The notice shall include:

- (1) A statement that the assignment is in effect;
- (2) the name of any child and the caretaker or other adult for whom support has been ordered by the court;
- (3) the number of the case in which support was ordered; and
- (4) a request that the payments ordered be made to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services.

(c) Upon receipt of the notice and without the requirement of a hearing or order, the court shall forward all support payments, including those made as a result of any garnishment, contempt, attachment, income withholding, income assignment or release of lien process, to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services until the court receives notification of the termination of the assignment.

(d) If the claim of the secretary for repayment of the unreimbursed portion of aid to families with dependent children, medical assistance or the child's share of the costs of care and custody of a child under ~~K.S.A. 38-1501~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2201 et seq. or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2301 et seq., and amendments thereto, is not satisfied when such aid is discontinued, the secretary shall file a notice of partial termination of assignment of support rights with the court which will preserve the assignment in regard to unpaid support rights which were due and owing at the time of the discontinuance of such aid. A copy of the notice of the partial termination of the assignment need not be provided to the obligee or obligor. The notice shall include:

- (1) A statement that the assignment has been partially terminated;
- (2) the name of any child and the caretaker or other adult for whom support has been ordered by the court;
- (3) the number of the case in which support was ordered; and
- (4) the date the assignment was partially terminated.

(e) Upon receipt of the notice and without the requirement of a hearing or order, the court shall forward

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all payments made to satisfy support arrearages due and owing as of the date the assignment of support rights was partially terminated to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services until the court receives notification of the termination of the assignment.

(f) If the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary's designee has on file with the court ordering support payments, a notice of assignment of support rights pursuant to subsection (b) or a notice of partial termination of assignment of support rights pursuant to subsection (d), the secretary shall be considered a necessary party in interest concerning any legal action to enforce, modify, settle, satisfy or discharge an assigned support obligation and, as such, shall be given notice by the party filing such action in accordance with the rules of civil procedure.

(g) Upon written notification by the secretary's designee that assigned support has been collected pursuant to K.S.A. 44-718 or 75-6201 et seq., and amendments thereto, or section 464 of title IV, part D, of the federal social security act, or any other method of direct payment to the secretary, the clerk of the court or other record keeper where the support order was established, shall enter the amounts collected by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services in the court's payment ledger or other record to insure that the obligor is credited for the amounts collected.

Sec. 22. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 39-756 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-756. (a) (1) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall make support enforcement services required under part D of title IV of the federal social security act (42 U.S.C. § 651 et seq.), or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and federal regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, including but not limited to the location of parents, the establishment of paternity and the enforcement of child support obligations, available to persons not subject to the requirements of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto and not receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (b). Persons who previously received public assistance but who are not receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (b) may apply for or receive support enforcement services pursuant to this subsection.

(2) By applying for or receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the applicant or recipient shall be deemed to have assigned to the secretary on behalf of the state any accrued, present or future rights to support from any other person such applicant may have in behalf of any family member, including the applicant, for whom the applicant is applying for or receiving support enforcement services. The assignment shall automatically become effective upon the date of application for or receipt of support enforcement services, whichever is earlier, and shall remain in full force and effect so long as the secretary

provides support enforcement services on behalf of the applicant, recipient or child. By applying for or receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the applicant, recipient or obligee is also deemed to have appointed the secretary or the secretary's designee as an attorney in fact to perform the specific act of negotiating and endorsing all drafts, checks, money orders or other negotiable instruments representing support payments received by the secretary in behalf of any person for whom the secretary is providing support enforcement services. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date support rights are assigned and shall remain in effect until the assignment is terminated in full.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall affect or limit any existing assignment or claim for repayment of any unreimbursed portion of assistance pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto or affect or limit any subsequent assignment of support rights.

(b) (1) Upon discontinuance of all public assistance in accordance with a plan under which federal moneys are expended on behalf of the applicant, recipient or child for: (A) Aid to families with dependent children, (B) medical assistance, or (C) the expenses of a child in the secretary's care or custody pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1501~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2201 et seq., and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2301 et seq., and amendments thereto, the secretary shall continue to provide all appropriate support enforcement services required under title IV-D of the federal social security act for the persons who were receiving assistance, unless the recipient requests that support enforcement services be discontinued.

(2) When support enforcement services are provided pursuant to subsection (b)(1), the assignment of support rights and limited power of attorney pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto shall remain in full force and effect. When the secretary is no longer providing support enforcement services related to support obligations accruing after the date assistance was discontinued, the assignment of support rights shall remain in effect to the extent provided in K.S.A. 39-756a.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall affect or limit any existing assignment or claim for repayment of any unreimbursed portion of assistance pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto or affect or limit any subsequent assignment of support rights.

(c) The secretary shall fix by rules and regulations a fee or fees for services rendered pursuant to this section as required by federal law or federal regulations, or both.

(d) Subject to subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto, amounts collected on behalf of persons receiving services pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) shall be paid to them unless the secretary of social and rehabilitation services retains an assignment of support rights pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (g) of K.S.A.

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39-709 and amendments thereto if such an assignment is retained by the secretary, current support payments shall be paid to the obligee and the secretary may retain any support arrearage to which social and rehabilitation services has a claim. Any support arrearage collected in excess of the amount assigned to social and rehabilitation services shall be paid to the obligee.

(e) In any action brought pursuant to this section or pursuant to subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto, or any action brought by a governmental agency or contractor, to establish paternity or to establish or enforce a support obligation, the social and rehabilitation services' attorney or the attorneys with whom such agency contracts to provide such services shall represent the state department of social and rehabilitation services. Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify statutory mandate, authority or confidentiality required by any governmental agency. Any representation by such attorney shall not be construed to create an attorney-client relationship between the attorney and any party, other than the state department of social and rehabilitation services.

Sec. 23. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 39-756a is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-756a. An assignment of support rights pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto shall remain in full force and effect so long as the secretary is providing public assistance in accordance with a plan under which federal moneys are expended on behalf of the applicant, recipient or child for: (a) Aid to families with dependent children, (b) medical assistance or (c) the expenses of a child in the secretary's care or custody pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1501~~ K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2201 et seq., and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2301 et seq., and amendments thereto, or so long as the secretary is providing support enforcement services pursuant to K.S.A. 39-756 and amendments thereto. Upon discontinuance of all such assistance and support enforcement services, the assignment shall remain in effect as to unpaid support obligations due and owing at the time of the discontinuance of assistance until the claim of the secretary for repayment of the unreimbursed portion of any assistance is satisfied. If the secretary's claim for reimbursement is only for medical assistance, the assignment shall only remain in effect as to unpaid support obligations due and owing at the time of the discontinuance of medical assistance that are designated as medical support. Nothing herein shall affect or limit the rights of the secretary under an assignment of rights to payment for medical care from a third party pursuant to subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto.

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Sec. 25. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 39-1305 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-1305. "Community based group boarding homes for children and youth" means any shelter facility, juvenile detention facility or youth

residential facility, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1502~~ and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2202 and 38-2302, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 26. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 41-727 is hereby amended to read as follows: 41-727. (a) Except with regard to serving of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage as permitted by K.S.A. 41-308a, 41-308b, 41-727a, 41-2610, 41-2652, 41-2704 and 41-2727, and amendments thereto, and subject to any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to such statutes, no person under 21 years of age shall possess, consume, obtain, purchase or attempt to obtain or purchase alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage except as authorized by law.

(b) Violation of this section by a person 18 or more years of age but less than 21 years of age is a class C misdemeanor for which the minimum fine is \$200.

(c) Any person less than 18 years of age who violates this section is a juvenile offender under the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code. Upon adjudication thereof and as a condition of disposition, the court shall require the offender to pay a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500.

(d) In addition to any other penalty provided for a violation of this section: (1) The court may order the offender to do either or both of the following:

(A) Perform 40 hours of public service; or

(B) attend and satisfactorily complete a suitable educational or training program dealing with the effects of alcohol or other chemical substances when ingested by humans; ~~and~~.

(2) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order the division of vehicles to suspend the driving privilege of such offender for 30 days. Upon receipt of the court order, the division shall notify the violator and suspend the driving privileges of the violator for 30 days whether or not that person has a driver's license.

(3) Upon a second conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order the division of vehicles to suspend the driving privilege of such offender for 90 days. Upon receipt of the court order, the division shall notify the violator and suspend the driving privileges of the violator for 90 days whether or not that person has a driver's license.

(4) Upon a third or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order the division of vehicles to suspend the driving privilege of such offender for one year. Upon receipt of the court order, the division shall notify the violator and suspend the driving privileges of the violator for one year whether or not that person has a driver's license.

(e) This section shall not apply to the possession and consumption of cereal malt beverage by a person under the legal age for consumption of cereal malt beverage when such possession and consumption is permitted and

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supervised, and such beverage is furnished, by the person's parent or legal guardian.

(f) Any city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section shall provide a minimum penalty which is not less than the minimum penalty prescribed by this section.

(g) A law enforcement officer may request a person under 21 years of age to submit to a preliminary screening test of the person's breath to determine if alcohol has been consumed by such person if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has alcohol in the person's body except that, if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person has been operating or attempting to operate a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, the provisions of K.S.A. 8-1012, and amendments thereto, shall apply. No waiting period shall apply to the use of a preliminary breath test under this subsection. If the person submits to the test, the results shall be used for the purpose of assisting law enforcement officers in determining whether an arrest should be made for violation of this section. A law enforcement officer may arrest a person based in whole or in part upon the results of a preliminary screening test. Such results or a refusal to submit to a preliminary breath test shall be admissible in court in any criminal action, but are not *per se* proof that the person has violated this section. The person may present to the court evidence to establish the positive preliminary screening test was not the result of a violation of this section.

(h) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas liquor control act.

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Sec. 28. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 45-229 is hereby amended to read as follows: 45-229. (a) It is the intent of the legislature that exceptions to disclosure under the open records act shall be created or maintained only if:

(1) The public record is of a sensitive or personal nature concerning individuals;

(2) the public record is necessary for the effective and efficient administration of a governmental program; or

(3) the public record affects confidential information.

The maintenance or creation of an exception to disclosure must be compelled as measured by these criteria. Further, the legislature finds that the public has a right to have access to public records unless the criteria in this section for restricting such access to a public record are met and the criteria are considered during legislative review in connection with the particular exception to disclosure to be significant enough to override the strong public policy of open government. To strengthen the policy of open government, the legislature shall consider the criteria in this section before enacting an exception to disclosure.

(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (h), all exceptions to disclosure in existence on July 1, 2000,

shall expire on July 1, 2005, and any new exception to disclosure or substantial amendment of an existing exception shall expire on July 1 of the fifth year after enactment of the new exception or substantial amendment, unless the legislature acts to continue the exception. A law that enacts a new exception or substantially amends an existing exception shall state that the exception expires at the end of five years and that the exception shall be reviewed by the legislature before the scheduled date.

(c) For purposes of this section, an exception is substantially amended if the amendment expands the scope of the exception to include more records or information. An exception is not substantially amended if the amendment narrows the scope of the exception.

(d) This section is not intended to repeal an exception that has been amended following legislative review before the scheduled repeal of the exception if the exception is not substantially amended as a result of the review.

(e) In the year before the expiration of an exception, the revisor of statutes shall certify to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, by July 15, the language and statutory citation of each exception which will expire in the following year which meets the criteria of an exception as defined in this section. Any exception that is not identified and certified to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives is not subject to legislative review and shall not expire. If the revisor of statutes fails to certify an exception that the revisor subsequently determines should have been certified, the revisor shall include the exception in the following year's certification after that determination.

(f) "Exception" means any provision of law which creates an exception to disclosure or limits disclosure under the open records act pursuant to K.S.A. 45-221, and amendments thereto, or pursuant to any other provision of law.

(g) A provision of law which creates or amends an exception to disclosure under the open records law shall not be subject to review and expiration under this act if such provision:

(1) Is required by federal law;

(2) applies solely to the legislature or to the state court system.

(h) (1) The legislature shall review the exception before its scheduled expiration and consider as part of the review process the following:

(A) What specific records are affected by the exception;

(B) whom does the exception uniquely affect, as opposed to the general public;

(C) what is the identifiable public purpose or goal of the exception;

(D) whether the information contained in the records may be obtained readily by alternative means and how it may be obtained;

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(2) An exception may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and may be no broader than is necessary to meet the public purpose it serves. An identifiable public purpose is served if the legislature finds that the purpose is sufficiently compelling to over-ride the strong public policy of open government and cannot be accomplished without the exception and if the exception:

(A) Allows the effective and efficient administration of a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exception;

(B) protects information of a sensitive personal nature concerning individuals, the release of which information would be defamatory to such individuals or cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of such individuals or would jeopardize the safety of such individuals. Only information that would identify the individuals may be excepted under this paragraph; or

(C) protects information of a confidential nature concerning entities, including, but not limited to, a formula, pattern, device, combination of devices, or compilation of information which is used to protect or further a business advantage over those who do not know or use it, the disclosure of which information would injure the affected entity in the marketplace.

(3) Records made before the date of the expiration of an exception shall be subject to disclosure as otherwise provided by law. In deciding whether the records shall be made public, the legislature shall consider whether the damage or loss to persons or entities uniquely affected by the exception of the type specified in paragraph (2)(B) or (2)(C) of this subsection (h) would occur if the records were made public.

(i) Exceptions contained in the following statutes as certified by the revisor of statutes to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives pursuant to subsection (e) of this section on June 1, 2004, are hereby continued in existence until July 1, 2010, at which time such exceptions shall expire: 1-401, 2-1202, 5-512, 9-1137, 9-1712, 9-2217, 10-630, 11-306, 12-189, 12-1,108, 12-1694, 12-1698, 12-2819, 12-4516, 16-715, 16a-2-304, 17-1312e, 17-2227, 17-5832, 17-7503, 17-7505, 17-7511, 17-7514, 17-76,139, 19-4321, 21-2511, 22-3711, 22-4707, 22-4909, 22a-243, 22a-244, 23-605, 23-9,312, 25-4161, 25-4165, 31-405, 34-251, 38-1508, 38-1520, 38-1565, 38-1609, 38-1610, 38-1618, 38-1664, 39-709b, 39-719e, 39-934, 39-1434, 39-1704, 40-222, 40-2,156, 40-2c20, 40-2c21, 40-2d20, 40-2d21, 40-409, 40-956, 40-1128, 40-2807, 40-3012, 40-3304, 40-3308, 40-3403b, 40-3421, 40-3613, 40-3805, 40-4205, 44-510j, 44-550b, 44-594, 44-635, 44-714, 44-817, 44-1005, 44-1019, 45-221, 46-256, 46-259, 46-2201, 47-839, 47-844, 47-849, 47-1709, 48-1614, 49-406, 49-427, 55-1,102, 56-1a606, 56-1a607, 56a-1201, 56a-1202, 58-4114, 59-2135, 59-2802, 59-2979, 59-29b79, 60-3333, 60-3335, 60-3336, 65-102b, 65-118, 65-119, 65-153f, 65-170g, 65-177, 65-

1,106, 65-1,113, 65-1,116, 65-1,157a, 65-1,163, 65-1,165, 65-1,168, 65-1,169, 65-1,171, 65-1,172, 65-436, 65-445, 65-507, 65-525, 65-531, 65-657, 65-1135, 65-1467, 65-1627, 65-1831, 65-2422d, 65-2438, 65-2836, 65-2839a, 65-2898a, 65-3015, 65-3447, 65-34,108, 65-34,126, 65-4019, 65-4608, 65-4922, 65-4925, 65-5602, 65-5603, 65-6002, 65-6003, 65-6004, 65-6010, 65-67a05, 65-6803, 65-6804, 66-101c, 66-117, 66-151, 66-1,190, 66-1,203, 66-1220a, 66-2010, 72-996, 72-4311, 72-4452, 72-5214, 72-53,106, 72-5427, 72-8903, 73-1228, 74-2424, 74-2433f, 74-4905, 74-4909, 74-50,131, 74-5515, 74-7308, 74-7338, 74-7405a, 74-8104, 74-8307, 74-8705, 74-8804, 74-9805, 75-104, 75-712, 75-7b15, 75-1267, 75-2943, 75-4332, 75-4362, 75-5133, 75-5266, 75-5665, 75-5666, 75-7310, 76-355, 76-359, 76-493, 76-12b11, 76-3305, 79-1119, 79-1437f, 79-15,118, 79-3234, 79-3395, 79-3420, 79-3499, 79-34,113, 79-3614, 79-3657, 79-4301 and 79-5206.

(j) Exceptions contained in the following statutes as certified by the revisor of statutes to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives pursuant to subsection (e) of this section on June 1, 2005, are hereby continued in existence until July 1, 2011, at which time such exceptions shall expire: 1-501, 9-1303, 12-4516a, 38-1692, 39-970, 40-4913, 65-525, 65-5117, 65-6016, 65-6017 and 74-7508.

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Sec. 30. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 60-460 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-460. Evidence of a statement which is made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing, offered to prove the truth of the matter stated, is hearsay evidence and inadmissible except:

(a) *Previous statements of persons present.* A statement previously made by a person who is present at the hearing and available for cross-examination with respect to the statement and its subject matter, provided the statement would be admissible if made by declarant while testifying as a witness.

(b) *Affidavits.* Affidavits, to the extent admissible by the statutes of this state.

(c) *Depositions and prior testimony.* Subject to the same limitations and objections as though the declarant were testifying in person, (1) testimony in the form of a deposition taken in compliance with the law of this state for use as testimony in the trial of the action in which offered or (2) if the judge finds that the declarant is unavailable as a witness at the hearing, testimony given as a witness in another action or in a preliminary hearing or former trial in the same action, or in a deposition taken in compliance with law for use as testimony in the trial of another action, when (A) the testimony is offered against a party who offered it in the party's own behalf on the former occasion or against the successor in interest of such party or (B) the issue is such that the adverse party on the former occasion had the right and opportunity for

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cross-examination with an interest and motive similar to that which the adverse party has in the action in which the testimony is offered, but the provisions of this subsection (c) shall not apply in criminal actions if it denies to the accused the right to meet the witness face to face.

(d) *Contemporaneous statements and statements admissible on ground of necessity generally.* A statement which the judge finds was made (1) while the declarant was perceiving the event or condition which the statement narrates, describes or explains, (2) while the declarant was under the stress of a nervous excitement caused by such perception or

(3) if the declarant is unavailable as a witness, by the declarant at a time when the matter had been recently perceived by the declarant and while the declarant's recollection was clear and was made in good faith prior to the commencement of the action and with no incentive to falsify or to distort.

(e) *Dying declarations.* A statement by a person unavailable as a witness because of the person's death if the judge finds that it was made (1) voluntarily and in good faith and (2) while the declarant was conscious of the declarant's impending death and believed that there was no hope of recovery.

(f) *Confessions.* In a criminal proceeding as against the accused, a previous statement by the accused relative to the offense charged, but only if the judge finds that the accused (1) when making the statement was conscious and was capable of understanding what the accused said and did and (2) was not induced to make the statement (A) under compulsion or by infliction or threats of infliction of suffering upon the accused or another, or by prolonged interrogation under such circumstances as to render the statement involuntary or (B) by threats or promises concerning action to be taken by a public official with reference to the crime, likely to cause the accused to make such a statement falsely, and made by a person whom the accused reasonably believed to have the power or authority to execute the same.

(g) *Admissions by parties.* As against a party, a statement by the person who is the party to the action in the person's individual or a representative capacity and, if the latter, who was acting in such representative capacity in making the statement.

(h) *Authorized and adoptive admissions.* As against a party, a statement (1) by a person authorized by the party to make a statement or statements for the party concerning the subject of the statement or (2) of which the party with knowledge of the content thereof has, by words or other conduct, manifested the party's adoption or belief in its truth.

(i) *Vicarious admissions.* As against a party, a statement which would be admissible if made by the declarant at the hearing if (1) the statement concerned a matter within the scope of an agency or employment of the declarant for the party and was made before the termination of such

relationship, (2) the party and the declarant were participating in a plan to commit a crime or a civil wrong and the statement was relevant to the plan or its subject matter and was made while the plan was in existence and before its complete execution or other termination or (3) one of the issues between the party and the proponent of the evidence of the statement is a legal liability of the declarant, and the statement tends to establish that liability.

(j) *Declarations against interest.* Subject to the limitations of exception (f), a statement which the judge finds was at the time of the assertion so far contrary to the declarant's pecuniary or proprietary interest or so far subjected the declarant to civil or criminal liability or so far rendered invalid a claim by the declarant against another or created such risk of making the declarant an object of hatred, ridicule or social disapproval in the community that a reasonable person in the declarant's position would not have made the statement unless the person believed it to be true.

(k) *Voter's statements.* A statement by a voter concerning the voter's qualifications to vote or the fact or content of the voter's vote.

(l) *Statements of physical or mental condition of declarant.* Unless the judge finds it was made in bad faith, a statement of the declarant's (1) then existing state of mind, emotion or physical sensation, including statements of intent, plan, motive, design, mental feeling, pain and bodily health, but not including memory or belief to prove the fact remembered or believed, when such a mental or physical condition is in issue or is relevant to prove or explain acts or conduct of the declarant or (2) previous symptoms, pain or physical sensation, made to a physician consulted for treatment or for diagnosis with a view to treatment, and relevant to an issue of declarant's bodily condition.

(m) *Business entries and the like.* Writings offered as memoranda or records of acts, conditions or events to prove the facts stated therein, if the judge finds that (1) they were made in the regular course of a business at or about the time of the act, condition or event recorded and (2) the sources of information from which made and the method and circumstances of their preparation were such as to indicate their trustworthiness.

If the procedure specified by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 60-245a for providing business records has been complied with and no party has required the personal attendance of a custodian of the records or the production of the original records, the affidavit of the custodian shall be prima facie evidence that the records satisfy the requirements of this subsection.

(n) *Absence of entry in business records.* Evidence of the absence of a memorandum or record from the memoranda or records of a business of an asserted act, event or condition, to prove the nonoccurrence of the act or event, or the nonexistence of the condition, if the judge



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finds that it was the regular course of that business to make such memoranda of all such acts, events or conditions at the time thereof or within a reasonable time thereafter and to preserve them.

(o) *Content of official record.* Subject to K.S.A. 60-461 and amendments thereto, (1) if meeting the requirements of authentication under K.S.A. 60-465 and amendments thereto, to prove the content of the record, a writing purporting to be a copy of an official record or of an entry therein or (2) to prove the absence of a record in a specified office, a writing made by the official custodian of the official records of the office, reciting diligent search and failure to find such record.

(p) *Certificate of marriage.* Subject to K.S.A. 60-461 and amendments thereto, certificates that the maker thereof performed marriage ceremonies, to prove the truth of the recitals thereof, if the judge finds that (1) the maker of the certificates, at the time and place certified as the times and places of the marriages, was authorized by law to perform marriage ceremonies and (2) the certificate was issued at that time or within a reasonable time thereafter.

(q) *Records of documents affecting an interest in property.* Subject to K.S.A. 60-461 and amendments thereto, the official record of a document purporting to establish or affect an interest in property, to prove the content of the original recorded document and its execution and delivery by each person by whom it purports to have been executed, if the judge finds that (1) the record is in fact a record of an office of a state or nation or of any governmental subdivision thereof and (2) an applicable statute authorized such a document to be recorded in that office.

(r) *Judgment of previous conviction.* Evidence of a final judgment adjudging a person guilty of a felony, to prove any fact essential to sustain the judgment.

(s) *Judgment against persons entitled to indemnity.* To prove the wrong of the adverse party and the amount of damages sustained by the judgment creditor, evidence of a final judgment if offered by a judgment debtor in an action in which the debtor seeks to recover partial or total indemnity or exoneration for money paid or liability incurred by the debtor because of the judgment, provided the judge finds that the judgment was rendered for damages sustained by the judgment creditor as a result of the wrong of the adverse party to the present action.

(t) *Judgment determining public interest in land.* To prove any fact which was essential to the judgment, evidence of a final judgment determining the interest or lack of interest of the public or of a state or nation or governmental division thereof in land, if offered by a party in an action in which any such fact or such interest or lack of interest is a material matter.

(u) *Statement concerning one's own family history.* A statement of a matter concerning a declarant's own birth, marriage, divorce, legitimacy, relationship by blood or

marriage, race-ancestry or other similar fact of the declarant's family history, even though the declarant had no means of acquiring personal knowledge of the matter declared, if the judge finds that the declarant is unavailable.

(v) *Statement concerning family history of another.* A statement concerning the birth, marriage, divorce, death, legitimacy, race-ancestry, relationship by blood or marriage or other similar fact of the family history of a person other than the declarant if the judge finds that the declarant (1) was related to the other by blood or marriage, or was otherwise so intimately associated with the other's family as to be likely to have accurate information concerning the matter declared, and made the statement as upon information received from the other or from a person related by blood or marriage to the other or as upon repute in the other's family and (2) is unavailable as a witness.

(w) *Statement concerning family history based on statement of another declarant.* A statement of a declarant that a statement admissible under exceptions (u) or (v) was made by another declarant, offered as tending to prove the truth of the matter declared by both declarants, if the judge finds that both declarants are unavailable as witnesses.

(x) *Reputation in family concerning family history.* Evidence of reputation among members of a family, if the reputation concerns the birth, marriage, divorce, death, legitimacy, race-ancestry or other fact of the family history of a member of the family by blood or marriage.

(y) *Reputation—boundaries, general history, family history.* Evidence of reputation in a community as tending to prove the truth of the matter reputed, if the reputation concerns (1) boundaries of or customs affecting, land in the community and the judge finds that the reputation, if any, arose before controversy, (2) an event of general history of the community or of the state or nation of which the community is a part and the judge finds that the event was of importance to the community or (3) the birth, marriage, divorce, death, legitimacy, relationship by blood or marriage, or race-ancestry of a person resident in the community at the time of the reputation, or some other similar fact of the person's family history or of the person's personal status or condition which the judge finds likely to have been the subject of a reliable reputation in that community.

(z) *Reputation as to character.* If a trait of a person's character at a specified time is material, evidence of the person's reputation with reference thereto at a relevant time in the community in which the person then resided or in a group with which the person then habitually associated, to prove the truth of the matter reputed.

(aa) *Recitals in documents affecting property.* Evidence of a statement relevant to a material matter, contained in a deed of conveyance or a will or other document

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purporting to affect an interest in property, offered as tending to prove the truth of the matter stated, if the judge finds that (1) the matter stated would be relevant upon an issue as to an interest in the property and (2) the dealings with the property since the statement was made have not been inconsistent with the truth of the statement.

(bb) *Commercial lists and the like.* Evidence of statements of matters of interest to persons engaged in an occupation contained in a list, register, periodical or other published compilation, to prove the truth of any relevant matter so stated, if the judge finds that the compilation is published for use by persons engaged in that occupation and is generally used and relied upon by them.

(cc) *Learned treatises.* A published treatise, periodical or pamphlet on a subject of history, science or art, to prove the truth of a matter stated therein, if the judge takes judicial notice, or a witness expert in the subject testifies, that the treatise, periodical or pamphlet is a reliable authority in the subject.

(dd) *Actions involving children.* In a criminal proceeding or a proceeding pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code or in a proceeding to determine if a child is a child in need of care under the revised Kansas code for care of children, a statement made by a child, to prove the crime or that a child is a juvenile offender or a child in need of care, if:

(1) The child is alleged to be a victim of the crime or offense or a child in need of care; and

(2) the trial judge finds, after a hearing on the matter, that the child is disqualified or unavailable as a witness, the statement is apparently reliable and the child was not induced to make the statement falsely by use of threats or promises.

If a statement is admitted pursuant to this subsection in a trial to a jury, the trial judge shall instruct the jury that it is for the jury to determine the weight and credit to be given the statement and that, in making the determination, it shall consider the age and maturity of the child, the nature of the statement, the circumstances under which the statement was made, any possible threats or promises that might have been made to the child to obtain the statement and any other relevant factor.

(ee) *Certified motor vehicle certificate of title history.* Subject to K.S.A. 60-461, and amendments thereto, a certified motor vehicle certificate of title history prepared by the division of vehicles of the Kansas department of revenue.

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Sec. 37. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 74-2012, as amended by section 14 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-2012. (a) (1) All motor vehicle records shall be subject to the provisions of the open records act, except as otherwise provided under the provisions of this section and by K.S.A. 74-2022, and amendments thereto.

(2) For the purpose of this section, “motor vehicle records” means any record that pertains to a motor vehicle drivers license, motor vehicle certificate of title, motor vehicle registration or identification card issued by the division of vehicles.

(b) All motor vehicle records which: ~~(1)~~ relate to the physical or mental condition of any person; ~~(2)~~, have been expunged; or (3) are photographs or digital images maintained in connection with the issuance of drivers’ licenses shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except in accordance with a proper judicial order or as otherwise more specifically provided in this section or by other law. Photographs or digital images maintained by the division of vehicles in connection with the issuance of drivers’ licenses may be disclosed to any federal, state or local agency, including any court or law enforcement agency, to assist such agency in carrying out the functions required of such governmental agency. In January of each year the division shall report to the house committee on veterans, military and homeland security regarding the utilization of the provisions of this subsection. Motor vehicle records relating to diversion agreements for the purposes of K.S.A. 8-1567, 12-4415 and 22-2908, and amendments thereto, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except in accordance with a proper judicial order or by direct computer access to:

(1) A city, county or district attorney, for the purpose of determining a person’s eligibility for diversion or to determine the proper charge for a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or any ordinance of a city or resolution of a county in this state which prohibits any acts prohibited by K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto;

(2) a municipal or district court, for the purpose of using the record in connection with any matter before the court;

(3) a law enforcement agency, for the purpose of supplying the record to a person authorized to obtain it under paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection; or

(4) an employer when a person is required to retain a commercial driver’s license due to the nature of such person’s employment.

(c) Lists of persons’ names and addresses contained in or derived from motor vehicle records shall not be sold, given or received for the purposes prohibited by K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 45-230, and amendments thereto, except that:

(1) The director of vehicles may provide to a requesting party, and a requesting party may receive, such a list and accompanying information from motor vehicle records upon written certification that the requesting party shall use the list solely for the purpose of:

(A) Assisting manufacturers of motor vehicles in compiling statistical reports or in notifying owners of vehicles believed to:

(i) Have safety-related defects,

(ii) fail to comply with emission standards; or

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(iii) have any defect to be remedied at the expense of the manufacturer;

(B) assisting an insurer authorized to do business in this state, or the insurer's authorized agent:

(i) In processing an application for, or renewal or cancellation of, a motor vehicle liability insurance policy; or

(ii) in conducting antifraud activities by identifying potential undisclosed drivers of a motor vehicle currently insured by an insurer licensed to do business in this state by providing only the following information: drivers license number, license type, date of birth, name, address, issue date and expiration date;

(C) assisting the selective service system in the maintenance of a list of persons 18 to 26 years of age in this state as required under the provisions of section 3 of the federal military selective service act;

(D) assisting any federal, state or local agency, including any court or law enforcement agency, or any private person acting on behalf of such agencies in carrying out the functions required of such governmental agency, except that such records shall not be redisclosed;

(E) assisting businesses with the verification or reporting of information derived from the title and registration records of the division to prepare and assemble vehicle history reports, except that such vehicle history reports shall not include the names or addresses of any current or previous owners; ~~or~~

(F) assisting businesses in producing motor vehicle title or motor vehicle registration, or both, statistical reports, so long as personal information is not published, redisclosed or used to contact individuals.; *or*

*(G) assisting an employer or an employer's authorized agent in monitoring the driving record of the employees required to drive in the course of employment to ensure driver behavior, performance or safety.*

(2) Any law enforcement agency of this state which has access to motor vehicle records may furnish to a requesting party, and a requesting party may receive, such a list and accompanying information from such records upon written certification that the requesting party shall use the list solely for the purpose of assisting an insurer authorized to do business in this state, or the insurer's authorized agent, in processing an application for, or renewal or cancellation of, a motor vehicle liability insurance policy.

(d) If a law enforcement agency of this state furnishes information to a requesting party pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (c), the law enforcement agency shall charge the fee prescribed by the secretary of revenue pursuant to K.S.A. 74-2022, and amendments thereto, for any copies furnished and may charge an additional fee to be retained by the law enforcement agency to cover its cost of providing such copies. The fee prescribed pursuant to K.S.A. 74-2022, and amendments thereto, shall be paid monthly to the secretary of revenue and upon receipt

thereof shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the electronic databases fee fund, except for the \$1 of the fee for each record required to be credited to the highway patrol training center fund under subsection (f).

(e) The secretary of revenue, the secretary's agents or employees, the director of vehicles or the director's agents or employees shall not be liable for damages caused by any negligent or wrongful act or omission of a law enforcement agency in furnishing any information obtained from motor vehicle records.

(f) A fee in an amount fixed by the secretary of revenue pursuant to K.S.A. 74-2022, and amendments thereto, of not less than \$2 for each full or partial motor vehicle record shall be charged by the division, except that the director may charge a lesser fee pursuant to a contract between the secretary of revenue and any person to whom the director is authorized to furnish information under paragraph (1) of subsection (c), and such fee shall not be less than the cost of production or reproduction of any full or partial motor vehicle record requested. Except for the fees charged pursuant to a contract for motor vehicle records authorized by this subsection pertaining to motor vehicle titles or motor vehicle registrations or pursuant to subsection (c)(1)(B)(ii) or (c)(1)(D), \$1 shall be credited to the highway patrol training center fund for each motor vehicle record provided by the division of vehicles.

(g) The secretary of revenue may adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

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Sec. 42. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-5220 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5220. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), within three business days of receipt of the notice provided for in K.S.A. 75-5218 and amendments thereto, the secretary of corrections shall notify the sheriff having such offender in custody to convey such offender immediately to the department of corrections reception and diagnostic unit or if space is not available at such facility, then to some other state correctional institution until space at the facility is available, except that, in the case of first offenders who are conveyed to a state correctional institution other than the reception and diagnostic unit, such offenders shall be segregated from the inmates of such correctional institution who are not being held in custody at such institution pending transfer to the reception and diagnostic unit when space is available therein. The expenses of any such conveyance shall be charged against and paid out of the general fund of the county whose sheriff conveys the offender to the institution as provided in this subsection.

(b) Any female offender sentenced according to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5229 and amendments thereto shall be conveyed by the sheriff having such offender in custody directly to a correctional institution designated by the secretary of corrections, subject to the provisions of

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K.S.A. 75-52,134 and amendments thereto. The expenses of such conveyance to the designated institution shall be charged against and paid out of the general fund of the county whose sheriff conveys such female offender to such institution.

(c) Each offender conveyed to a state correctional institution pursuant to this section shall be accompanied by the record of the offender's trial and conviction as prepared by the clerk of the district court in accordance with K.S.A. 75-5218 and amendments thereto.

(d) If the offender in the custody of the secretary is a juvenile, as described in K.S.A. ~~38-46,111~~ 2006 Supp. 38-2366, and amendments thereto, such juvenile shall not be transferred to the state reception and diagnostic center until such time as such juvenile is to be transferred from a juvenile correctional facility to a department of corrections institution or facility.

Sec. 43. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7023 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7023. (a) The supreme court through administrative orders shall provide for the establishment of a juvenile intake and assessment system and for the establishment and operation of juvenile intake and assessment programs in each judicial district. On and after July 1, 1997, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services may contract with the commissioner of juvenile justice to provide for the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs for children in need of care. Except as provided further, on and after July 1, 1997, the commissioner of juvenile justice shall promulgate rules and regulations for the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders. If the commissioner contracts with the office of judicial administration to administer the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders, the supreme court administrative orders shall be in force until such contract ends and the rules and regulations concerning juvenile intake and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders have been adopted.

(b) No records, reports and information obtained as a part of the juvenile intake and assessment process may be admitted into evidence in any proceeding and may not be used in a child in need of care proceeding except for diagnostic and referral purposes and by the court in considering dispositional alternatives. However, if the records, reports or information are in regard to abuse or neglect, which is required to be reported under K.S.A. ~~38-4522~~ 2006 Supp. 38-2223, and amendments thereto, such records, reports or information may then be used for any purpose in a child in need of care proceeding pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children.

(c) Upon a juvenile being taken into custody pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2330, and amendments thereto, a juvenile intake and assessment worker shall complete the intake and assessment process as required by supreme court administrative order or district court rule prior to

July 1, 1997, or except as provided above rules and regulations established by the commissioner of juvenile justice on and after July 1, 1997.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (g) and in addition to any other information required by the supreme court administrative order, the secretary, the commissioner or by the district court of such district, the juvenile intake and assessment worker shall collect the following information:

- (1) A standardized risk assessment tool, such as the problem oriented screening instrument for teens;
- (2) criminal history, including indications of criminal gang involvement;
- (3) abuse history;
- (4) substance abuse history;
- (5) history of prior community services used or treatments provided;
- (6) educational history;
- (7) medical history; and
- (8) family history.

(e) After completion of the intake and assessment process for such child, the intake and assessment worker may:

(1) Release the child to the custody of the child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult if the intake and assessment worker believes that it would be in the best interest of the child and it would not be harmful to the child to do so.

(2) Conditionally release the child to the child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult if the intake and assessment worker believes that if the conditions are met, it would be in the child's best interest to release the child to such child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult; and the intake and assessment worker has reason to believe that it might be harmful to the child to release the child to such child's parents, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult without imposing the conditions. The conditions may include, but not be limited to:

- (A) Participation of the child in counseling;
- (B) participation of members of the child's family in counseling;
- (C) participation by the child, members of the child's family and other relevant persons in mediation;
- (D) provision of inpatient treatment for the child;
- (E) referral of the child and the child's family to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for services and the agreement of the child and family to accept and participate in the services offered;
- (F) referral of the child and the child's family to available community resources or services and the agreement of the child and family to accept and participate in the services offered;
- (G) requiring the child and members of the child's family to enter into a behavioral contract which may

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provide for regular school attendance among other requirements; or

(H) any special conditions necessary to protect the child from future abuse or neglect.

(3) Deliver the child to a shelter facility or a licensed attendant care center along with the law enforcement officer's written application. The shelter facility or licensed attendant care facility shall then have custody as if the child had been directly delivered to the facility by the law enforcement officer pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1528~~ 2006 Supp. 38-2232, and amendments thereto.

(4) Refer the child to the county or district attorney for appropriate proceedings to be filed or refer the child and family to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for investigations in regard to the allegations.

(5) Make recommendations to the county or district attorney concerning immediate intervention programs which may be beneficial to the juvenile.

(f) The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations which allow local juvenile intake and assessment programs to create a risk assessment tool, as long as such tool meets the mandatory reporting requirements established by the commissioner.

(g) Parents, guardians and juveniles may access the juvenile intake and assessment programs on a voluntary basis. The parent or guardian shall be responsible for the costs of any such program utilized.

Sec. 44. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-7025 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7025. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) The commissioner of juvenile justice may establish, maintain and improve throughout the state, within the limits of funds appropriated therefor and any grants or funds received from federal agencies and other sources, regional youth care, evaluation and rehabilitation facilities, not to exceed 10 in number, for the purpose of: (1) Providing local authorities with facilities for the detention and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, including, but not limited to juvenile offenders who are 16 and 17 years of age; (2) providing local authorities with facilities for the temporary shelter and detention of juveniles pending any examination or study to be made of the juveniles or prior to the disposition of such juveniles pursuant to the *revised* Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code; and (3) providing short-term treatment and rehabilitation service for juveniles.

(b) Each such facility shall be staffed by a superintendent and such other officers and employees considered necessary by the commissioner for the proper management and operation of the center. The commissioner shall appoint the superintendent of each regional facility and fix the superintendent's compensation with the approval of the governor. Each superintendent shall appoint all other officers and employees for such regional facility, subject to the approval of the commissioner.

(c) The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations relating to the operation and management of any regional youth care facility established pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-7025 through 75-7028, and amendments thereto.

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Sec. 59. Sections 11 and 13 of 2007 Substitute for Senate Bill No. 354 and K.S.A. 8-234a, as amended by section 3 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, 8-234a, as amended by section 2 of 2007 Substitute for House Bill No. 2042, 38-16,130 and 59-104, as amended by section 18 of chapter 210 of the 2006 Session Laws of Kansas, and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 12-1773, as amended by section 3 of chapter 192 of the 2006 Session Laws of Kansas, and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-243, as amended by section 5 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, 8-243, as amended by section 25 of House Bill No. 2010, 8-247, as amended by section 3 of 2007 Substitute for House Bill No. 2042, 8-247, as amended by section 26 of 2007 House Bill No. 2010, 8-247, as amended by section 7 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, 8-1325, as amended by section 11 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, 8-1325, as amended by section 27 of 2007 House Bill No. 2010, 8-2117, 8-2117a, 12-187, as amended by section 6 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 115, 12-187, as amended by section 1 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 112, 12-189, as amended by section 7 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 115, 12-189, as amended by section 2 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 112, 12-192, as amended by section 8 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 115, 12-192, as amended by section 3 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 112, 12-1773, 19-101d, as amended by section 4 of 2007 House Bill No. 2058, 19-101d, as amended by section 1 of 2007 House Bill No. 2161, 20-302b, 20-302e, 21-3413, 21-3413a, 21-3612, 21-3612a 21-4714, 21-4714a 22-2401a, as amended by section 1 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 13, 22-2401a, as amended by section 3 of 2007 House Bill No. 2068, 28-170, 28-170a, 28-170c, 28-170d, 28-170e, 28-172a, 28-172b, 28-172e, 28-172f, 38-140, 38-140a, 39-709, 39-709d, 39-754, 39-754a, 39-756, 39-756a, 39-756b, 39-756c, 39-7,121d, 39-7,121f, 39-1305, 39-1305a, 41-727, 41-727a, 44-703, as amended by section 1 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 83, 44-703, as amended by section 1 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 235, 45-229, 45-229a, 59-104, 59-104a, 60-460, 60-460a, 60-2001, 60-2001a, 60-4104a, 61-2704, 61-2704a, 61-4001, 61-4001a, 65-1626, 65-1626c, 72-6434, 72-6434a, 72-8814, 72-8814a, 74-2012, as amended by section 14 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, 74-2012, as amended by section 1 of 2007 House Bill No. 2374, 74-4902, 74-4902a, 74-5602, as amended by section 15 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 9, 74-5602, as amended by section 2 of 2007 House Bill No. 2068, 74-7336, as amended by section 17 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 8, 74-7336, as amended by section 16 of 2007 Substitute for Senate Bill No. 354, 75-2319, 75-2319a, 75-2319b, 75-5220, 75-5220a, 75-7023, 75-7023a, 75-7025, 75-7025a, 75-7413, 75-7413a, 75-7414, 75-

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7414a, 79-32,117, as amended by section 3 of 2007 House Bill No. 2031, 79-32,117, as amended by section 21 of 2007 House Bill No. 2038, 79-32,120, as amended by section 9 of 2007 House Bill No. 2419, 79-32,120, as amended by section 22 of 2007 House Bill No. 2038, 79-32,138, as amended by section 10 of 2007 House Bill No. 2419, 79-32,138, as amended by section 23 of 2007 House Bill No. 2038, 79-3603, as amended by section 4 of 2007 House Bill No. 2171, and 79-3603, as amended by section 1 of 2007 House Bill No. 2240, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 60. On and after July 1, 2008, K.S.A. 84-4-104, as amended by section 42 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 183 and 84-4-104, as amended by section 62 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 16-1616, as amended by section 27 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 183, 16-1616, as amended by section 44 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308, 84-1-201, as amended by section 9 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 183, 84-1-201, as amended by section 47 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308, 84-2-103, as amended by section 33 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 183, 84-2-103, as amended by section 48 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308, 84-2a-103, as amended by section 35 of Senate Bill No. 183, 84-2a-103, as amended by section 59 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308, 84-9-102, as amended by section 48 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 183 and 84-9-102, as amended by section 65 of 2007 Senate Bill No. 308, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 61. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.